





CAMPAIGN '92 / FOREIGN POLICY

ELECTION NOTES

Democrats, Riding High, Rake in the Money

WASHINGTON — Reaping the rewards of the largest post-convention popularity surge since such measurements began being taken, Democratic officials say July may well be the strongest month in this election season for raising money and one of the best in the party's history.

The Democrats expect to raise more than \$8 million this month, compared with \$3.5 million in July four years ago. And if they keep up the pace, the Democratic fund-raisers will set a record for a presidential challenger.

The Democrats still remain far behind the Bush-Quayle fund-raisers, who had \$7.7 million in cash left over from the primaries. By the end of May, the Republicans had raised an additional \$31.7 million that could be used for presidential and congressional races, compared with \$11.5 million for the Democrats. (NYT)

'Extreme Leftist' Versus 'Inherited Wealth'

PORTLAND, Maine — The name is Bean, L.L. Bean, But Linda Lorraine Bean, the granddaughter of the founder of the outdoor clothing company that is practically synonymous with Maine, is not selling boots or down-filled jackets. Instead, Ms. Bean is promoting her conservative philosophy, which she hopes will enable her to triumph over Representative Thomas H. Andrews, a liberal Democrat, in the congressional race this fall for the district that includes President George Bush's summer home in Kennebunkport.

In a state where party labels are not usually important and voters are seldom swayed by ideology, the contest between Ms. Bean, 51, and Mr. Andrews, 41, is already considered the most contentious in memory. "Tom Andrews is an extreme leftist," said Ms. Bean, who has been lauded for years with Maine's Republican leaders, whom she has denounced as being too moderate.

Ms. Bean is opposed to abortion rights, gay-rights legislation and gun control, and she believes in Ronald Reagan's program that tax cuts will spur economic growth and lower the deficit. By contrast, Mr. Andrews, a first-term congressman, supports abortion rights and is a sponsor of gay-rights legislation. "Linda Bean comes into this race with her inherited wealth, and she is willing to spend it to get elected," he said. (NYT)

Quotes-Unquotes

Bill Clinton on the hazards of the campaign trail: "You get these 260-pound guys whose arms are as big around as my wrist shaking hands with you, and you wonder whether you're going to come back with your hand intact." (AP)

Bush Cites His 'Guts' But Clinton Asks Action

By Andrew Rosenthal

NEW ENA, Wisconsin — President George Bush and his advisers confronted Governor Bill Clinton head-on for the first time on foreign policy Monday, opening the new front by calling the Democrat's ideas on Yugoslavia "reckless" and painting Mr. Bush as the candidate that can be trusted with the nation's security.

On the stump in Wisconsin and Michigan, Mr. Bush talked in hushed tones of late-night phone calls from the White House crisis center to underscore his foreign policy credentials.

"The American people need to know that the man who answers that phone has the experience, the seasoning, the guts to do the right thing," Mr. Bush said in Wyoming, Michigan.

Behind the scenes, Mr. Bush's aides quickly pounced on a policy statement on Yugoslavia issued by Mr. Clinton's office in Little Rock, Arkansas. It called on Mr. Bush to seek United Nations authorization for selective bombing of Serbian targets.

Describing Mr. Clinton's ideas as "reckless," Marlin Fitzwater, Mr. Bush's spokesman, said they showed Mr. Clinton and his running mate, Senator Al Gore, were "a long way from being qualified to lead the country."

Raising doubts about Mr. Clinton's ability to run the nation's foreign policy has been a latent theme of the Bush campaign for some time. But it was not until Monday that it emerged so strongly, propelled in part by the opening given by Mr. Clinton's statement on Yugoslavia.

Mr. Clinton called on Mr. Bush in a written statement to show "real leadership" in the Balkans and to "act with the greatest possible urgency before it's too late."

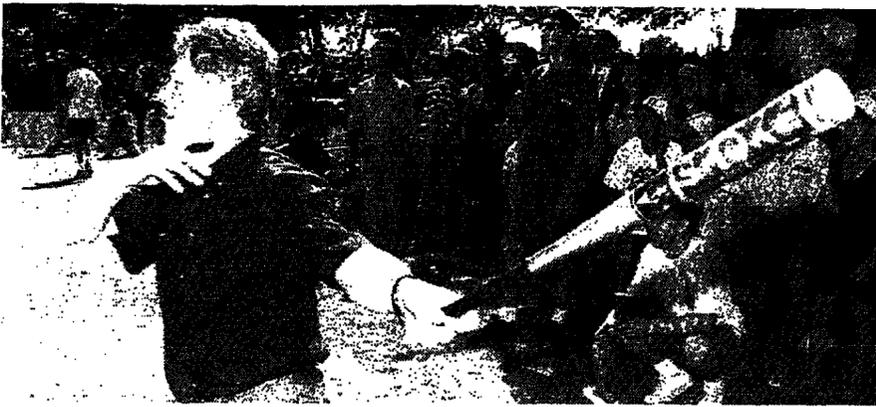
He said that Mr. Bush should order the navy to stop freighters at sea in order to tighten the economic blockade on Serbia and that "the international community" should pursue war-crimes charges against the Serbian government.

Mr. Clinton also said that if Serbs persist in violating cease-fire accords in Bosnia-Herzegovina, "the United States should take the lead" in seeking Security Council authorization for air strikes against Serbian forces attacking relief convoys.

"It sounds like the kind of reckless approach that indicates he better do some more homework on foreign policy," Mr. Fitzwater said. "It's clear he's unaware of the political complications in Yugoslavia."

Mr. Bush himself did not mention Mr. Clinton's statement, but at each of his two stops, campaign aides pressed the attack on Mr. Clinton's trustworthiness.

In Michigan, Governor John Engler called Mr. Clinton too "untested and untested" to be president.



Bill Clinton, on a campaign swing through California, was a hit with 8,000 visitors at a picnic in Ontario, a Los Angeles suburb.

Clinton Rejects 'Big Spender' Label

By John E. Yang

SAN DIEGO — Bill Clinton, the Democratic presidential nominee, took his call for economic revitalization and better education to the National Urban League on Monday as he sought to counter the Bush-Quayle campaign's characterization of him as a big-spending liberal.

Mr. Clinton's remarks to the civil rights organization were part of his strategy to anticipate and try to blunt the expected thrust of the Republican campaign against him this autumn.

The Arkansas governor likened the Republican charges to an old record "that sticks at the same old place in the song — tax and spend, tax and spend, tax and spend."

"They push the arm a little further," he added, "and it sticks again — liberal, liberal, liberal."

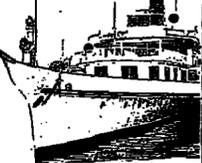
Mr. Clinton declared that his policies for improving the economy and education were not "liberal versus conservative, black versus white, bigger government versus less government."

"This is not about tax and spend, this is about progress or sink."

Mr. Clinton also used President George Bush's own words to attack the administration's civil rights record. "I have seen a president promise a 'kinder and gentler' nation and practice a meaner and harsher politics," he said. "I have heard the promise of a new harmony, a greater tolerance, and I have seen it manifested in a bitter fight over civil rights legislation."

Mr. Clinton also criticized Mr. Bush by praising the president's most persistent critic inside the administration, Jack F. Kemp, the secretary of housing and urban development. "He's got some pretty good ideas. The trouble is they only dust him off when there's a riot or some other problem."

IN VIEW OF BUSINESS



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Away From the Hustings

A chartered bus carrying New York City families to an amusement park raced out of control down a steep grade in Vernon Township, New Jersey, struck two cars, rolled over and burst into flames. Six people were killed, including two children, and 47 were injured.

The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and The Pittsburgh Press were published for the first time since May, but striking drivers and their supporters blocked nonunion replacements from making deliveries. About 1,000 demonstrators stood guard outside the headquarters of the two newspapers, chanting "Scabs go home."

U.S. Forest Service officials have used government planes to attend a retirement party, wilderness trail dedication, rafting trip and meetings in cities where it would have been cheaper to drive or fly commercially, investigators say. A federal audit found that no flight justifications had been filed for 91 percent of the 2,515 administrative trips taken on agency-owned or contracted aircraft from Oct. 1, 1989, to July 1991.

Frequent political demonstrations and cultural events on the Mall in Washington are slowly killing the 550 American elm trees that provide shade and beauty along its edges. The constant stress of about 23 million visitors a year has compressed the soil around the trees' roots to an almost brick-like consistency, say Park Service soil scientists.

A blood disorder has killed two rare black rhinos at a research center in Glen Rose, Texas, leading some conservationists to question whether it might be safer and more practical to keep the highly endangered species in protective sanctuaries in their native Africa.

A former chief of staff to Senator Charles S. Robb, Democrat of Virginia, has been sentenced to four months' probation for conspiring to falsify report campaign expenses during Mr. Robb's 1988 Senate campaign. David K. McCloud pleaded guilty to the charge May 20.

An 800-acre brush fire in Pleasant Grove, Utah, blamed on teenagers playing with fireworks, was brought under control after rain helped fire fighters gain the upper hand. Two boys were arrested. The fire was the latest in a series that have recently blackened more than 5,000 acres of Utah grassland. (NYT, AP, UPI)

Georgia Orders Vote Recount in Gingrich Victory

ATLANTA — State election officials on Monday ordered a recount of the Republican congressional primary in which the U.S. house minority whip, Newt Gingrich, beat an opponent by fewer than 1,000 votes.

Secretary of State Max Cleland ordered election officials in the 6th District in suburban Atlanta to begin the recount of last week's votes on Tuesday.

Mr. Gingrich, Georgia's only Republican in Congress and a frequent critic of congressional Democrats, had appeared to defeat a challenge from Herman Clark, a former state legislator. Unofficial returns showed Mr. Gingrich with 35,682 votes, or 51 percent, to Mr. Clark's 34,702, or 49 percent.

Mr. Clark asked for the recount last week, citing reports of voting irregularities, which he said included a delay of more than three hours in delivering ballot boxes from some precincts to a vote tabulation center.

He had waged a hard-charging campaign, focusing largely on Mr. Gingrich's 22 bad checks at the now-closed House bank and his use of congressional perks.

Also Tuesday, there will be a recount to determine which of two candidates will meet Paul Coverdell, a former Peace Corps director, in an Aug. 11 runoff for the Republican Senate nomination. That was ordered earlier.

Austria Center Vienna advertisement for Sacher-Masoch whipped cream in a dream called Wien.

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U.S. Congressional Majority Declares Support for Iranian Resistance Led by Massoud Rajavi

1,500 parliamentarians in 20 countries condemn mullahs' human rights abuses, April 5 air raid on a Resistance base

House members, Mervyn M. Dymally (D-CA), Helen Delich Bentley (R-AD) and Robert G. Torricelli (D-NJ) announce in a statement

219 U.S. Lawmakers Urge UN Security Council to Impose Oil and Arms Embargo on Rafsanjani Government

Text of Statement: As we witness the rapid advancement towards peace, democracy and international understanding, the international community remains concerned about violations of the most basic and fundamental human rights by the Rafsanjani administration in Iran.

Due to its economic bankruptcy and internal crisis, the mounting public protests, demonstrations, and popular resistance, the Rafsanjani regime is obliged as never before to oppose regional peace, and to instigate crises and export terrorism and fundamentalism abroad.

The spread of fundamentalism in the Islamic World is an official policy of this religious dictatorship ruling Iran, intended to realize its dreams of expansionism. Iran's rulers openly declared aspirations for the republics of the former Soviet Union: their export of fundamentalism to Algeria, Sudan, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, and Turkey; and their campaign to acquire nuclear weapons have set off alarm bells.

Therefore, the time has come for the free world to form a common front against Fundamentalism with those fighting for peace and democracy against the Iranian regime. In announcing a specific program and determining responsible policies vis-a-vis recent international

developments, the National Council of Resistance of Iran, led by Mr. Massoud Rajavi, has demonstrated that it is determined and able to contribute to peace and stability in this sensitive region.

We are convinced that support for the National Council of Resistance will contribute to the achievement of peace and stability for all the countries of the region. Moreover, it is essential that the international community respond appropriately to the Iranian regime's policies, stretching over more than a decade, of hostage-taking, export of terrorism, trampling of international covenants, and internal repression.

Given the sensitivity and importance of peace and stability in the Middle East region, it is appropriate that the United Nations Security Council raise the issue of an embargo on oil and arms to the ruling regime in Iran.

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# Doubts on Fetal Tissue Bank

## U.S. Exaggerated Availability Without Induced Abortions

By Philip J. Hilt  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In May, when the Bush administration announced a plan to collect fetal tissue for medical research into Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases and other illnesses, officials stated that they could supply all that would be needed without using tissue from induced abortions.

But newly obtained memorandums from officials at the National Institutes of Health show that the administration greatly exaggerated the amount of fetal tissue that its storage bank could obtain from miscarriages and from ectopic pregnancies, in which the fertilized egg develops outside the uterus.

Since 1988 the administrations of Ronald Reagan and George Bush have barred federal financing of research using fetal tissue, on the ground that it could potentially encourage abortions.

absolute maximum if you capture every single specimen throughout the entire country in every circumstance with a SWAT team of highly trained professionals in every bedroom and every hospital in the United States."

"No one but the ardent pro-lifers believes those numbers," he said.

But the administration is going ahead with plans to set up fetal tissue banks at six hospitals. "We really intend to make a good-faith

The question in the fierce debate on Capitol Hill became this: How much usable, uncontaminated fetal tissue could be acquired if dedicated tissue banks were set up by the government?

Administration officials said there would eventually be tissue from 2,000 fetuses available for transplant each year, more than enough to meet the need. But privately, NIH officials expressed misgivings about the estimates at the time.

Taking into account their doubts, the staff of the House Subcommittee on Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations estimated the number of fetuses that could be collected at 24 for the entire nation in a year.

A separate estimate of about 1.4 fetuses per hospital per year, or about 8 if the bank starts at the six hospitals, was made by the head of a fetal transplant group at Yale University, Dr. D. Eugene Redmond, who has spoken against the ban.

These numbers are far short of what might be necessary, Dr. Redmond said. He estimates that if the ban is lifted, at least a half dozen scientific teams will want to carry out 20 fetal tissue transplants each in the first year and more as research progresses. Because of the varying quality of the tissue, each transplant can require dozens of fetal samples, he said. Even samples from 2,000 fetuses a year would not meet the need.

In fact, 2,000 samples could be obtained through a tissue bank only if these assumptions prove accurate:

- Every hospital in the United States will take part, with each creating four teams of surgeons and specialists to collect the material on an emergency basis around the clock, 365 days a year, according to NIH memos and interviews with agency officials.
- All women admitted to the hospital for a miscarriage will actually have them in the hospital. In fact, many abort at home and go to the hospital afterward for treatment of bleeding and infection, memos say.
- Fifty-five percent of the fetuses will be free of infection. But because miscarriages and ectopic pregnancies are unexpected emergencies, it is unlikely that that many will be uninfected, the memos say.
- The administration will be willing to spend hundreds of millions of dollars a year to maintain the system.
- Women will be willing to donate the fetal tissue. Currently, 20 percent refuse to donate tissue for research at Yale University, doctors say.

**'We were under a great deal of pressure to use the absolute outer-limits numbers.'**

A senior NIH official

effort to determine if such a bank is at all feasible," the NIH official said.

Experiments over the last decade indicate that transplanting of fetal organs or cells could help patients with intractable diseases like Parkinson's or Alzheimer's. Transplant recipients can tolerate fetal cells better than adult cells, and preliminary research found that cells from healthy fetuses, usually 7 to 16 weeks, can take over the functions of diseased cells.

When Congress voted earlier this year to lift the ban, Mr. Bush vetoed the measure. The administration's plan was offered as a way of meeting the needs of medical researchers without compromising the president's opposition to abortion and abortion rights. Critics derided it as a maneuver to find votes to uphold the veto. Last month, the House fell 14 votes short of the two-thirds majority required to override.

The president's Democratic challenger, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, has said he favors lifting the ban.

When the plan for a tissue bank plan put forward in May, in the heat of a political battle over abortion issues, Dr. James O. Mason, head of the Public Health Service, said that a storage bank could initially collect usable tissue from 1,500 fetuses a year and that eventually the figure would rise to 2,000.

A spokeswoman for the Department of Health and Human Services said last week that medical experts remained confident that the tissue bank would fully meet researchers' needs.

But a senior NIH official who spoke on condition of anonymity said that the estimates of how much tissue could be collected had been misrepresented by senior officials of the Health and Human Services Department.

"The numbers we used were rounded upward, and upper-limit estimates were always used because we were under a great deal of pressure to use the absolute outer-limits numbers," he said. "What we came up with — 1,500 or 2,000 fetuses could be harvested — is literally the



**ANTI-MAFIA ASSIGNMENT** — Bodyguards, leaning on car, and Italian paratroopers on patrol outside a Palermo courthouse Monday. The soldiers were among 7,000 troops sent to Sicily as part of a government crackdown on the Mafia after the assassinations of two top anti-Mafia investigators.

# TALK: Democratic Duo, Candidates of the Television Confession Era

(Continued from page 1)

Bush doled out only enough information about family troubles to warm up his image.

Basking in the recent Democratic surge, party strategists contend that the convention presentation cleverly minimized Mr. Clinton's admission of "marital problems" by weaving it into the tapestry of a troubled family that struggled with addictions and overcome them.

Stan Greenberg, the Clinton poll taker, said the campaign's surveys had shown that the "sense of revelation," the language of connecting and self-realization that is reflected in the political vocabulary, had reduced the impression of the ticket's being "too slick and too political."

Mr. Greenberg thinks Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gore have gone a long way toward rebutting criticism that they are a matched set of wooden puppets who care only about power and ambition, golden boys who have been busy for decades grooming themselves for the presidency while others were struggling with hard times.

Paul Costello served as a top aide in 1988 to Kitty Dukakis, the candidate's wife, when she was going through her ordeal with addiction. As Mr. Costello put it: "If it takes a

little New Age self-discovery to harden the fact that the Bush White House has had a 'Gone With the Wind' sign out front for the past three and half years, so be it."

Many Democrats who winced at first at the "I'm O.K., you're O.K." jargon now believe that the party's nominees have used their traumas to convey the idea that they have been tested by fire — much as politicians from the so-called "G.I. Generation," such as Mr. Bush and Senator Bob Dole of Kansas used their heroic war exploits.

Since Republicans usually win most of the evangelical Christian vote, and since Democrats worry that they are seen as too secular, some Democrats also hope that the dialogue of sin and redemption, trauma and recovery, and ecological oneness may give the ticket an aura of spirituality.

While saying that Democrats will have to be "very, very careful" in how often they display their new openness, Phil Donahue, another talk-show host, said he thought it could be effective. "This is the rhetorical equivalent of kissing a baby," he said.

Mr. Donahue suggested that the Democrats had taken this route in

a calculated attempt to distance themselves from the unemotional mien of Mr. Dukakis, who professed not to have noticed that his wife had been addicted to diet pills for two decades and who gave a stiff and legalistic answer, with a fixed smile, when asked in a debate what he would do if she were raped.

"In this political climate, these life-altering moments for these candidates can be very, very helpful in terms of humanizing them," he said.

Wandy Kammer, a Radcliffe College public policy fellow who wrote "The Dysfunctional, You're Dysfunctional," a skeptical account of the self-help and recovery movement, says the Democrats may be riding a timely wave. She suggests that Mr. Clinton may get the same lift that Roseanne Arnold

does when she goes on television to discuss her claim of childhood incest.

"One of the remarkable things about the Oprah phenomenon is that people go on TV talk shows and confess to what might otherwise be thought of as reprehensible actions, and somehow the confession cleanses them and makes us like them," Ms. Kammer said. The reason, she said, is "because they're owning up to it, asking for our sympathy, appealing for our forgiveness, saying 'Hey, I'm just like you, no better than you.'"

But Ms. Kammer, like Mr. Donahue, argues that Mr. Clinton must proceed with extreme caution. "He can't look like he's making excuses. And he can't belabor the point. After all, nobody wants a dysfunctional president."

# IRAQ: Force to Mideast

(Continued from page 1)

been important materials in the building related to missiles and nuclear weapons. Iraq denies that any military information or material is stored at the ministry.

Iraq's agreement on Sunday to let "neutral" UN officials into the ministry ended a confrontation with the West that had threatened to escalate into military action.

Mr. Ekens heads the UN special commission charged with finding and eliminating weapon systems like missiles, poison gas and bacteriological arms, as specified in the United Nations resolution that ended the Gulf War.

"We hope that Iraq understands how seriously the international community is looking on that resolution," Mr. Ekens said.

"When I go to Baghdad now I will of course undertake that feeling more," he said. The diplomat was to spend Monday night in Bahrain before going on to Iraq.

The new inspection team, headed by a German, excludes nationals of countries that took part in the Gulf War. Two Americans will be part of the overall team but will not enter the Agriculture Ministry.

The new team comprises two Germans, a Finn, a Swede, a Swiss and a Russian and is to search the building under the deal struck in New York between Mr. Ekens and the Iraqi chief delegate to the UN, Abdul Amir Abnari.

They replace the American-led inspection team that mounted a round-the-clock vigil outside the ministry after being prevented from entering it on July 5.

Prime Minister Mohammed Hamza Zubeidi said the United Nations had "accepted Iraq's proposals on naming the personnel charged with the inspection."

President Saddam, with the backing of the Iraqi people, he went on, had "led the battle of defiance with exceptional courage and wisdom."

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said the Iraqi leader had "given way in the face of continued pressure," and warned that pressure would be maintained on other UN resolutions passed after Iraq's ejection from Kuwait.

The United Nations suspects Baghdad of concealing weapons information in the ministry on missile, chemical, biological and nuclear programs. Iraq has denied the charge and claimed the UN inspectors were spies and called for members from "neutral" countries.

Mr. Ekens denied that he had bowed to pressure from Baghdad and allowed it to dictate the makeup of the inspection team. He stressed that the threat by Washington that it might resort to force had "put an element of reality" into the negotiations with Iraq.

President Saddam made no comment Monday on the dispute. Just before the agreement was announced, he warned that the "mother of all battles," which he had vowed during the Gulf crisis, was not yet over.

# EXECUTE: Merchants Targeted

(Continued from page 1)

Gulf War is called here, he blamed Iraqi merchants for the spiraling cost of food.

"We have relied heavily on local merchants in the private sector to provide services to the people as if they were an integral part of the state," he said, adding:

"Regrettably, some merchants have only succeeded in destroying our confidence in them through their malicious greediness. These lowly creatures have allied themselves with the enemy to starve the honorable people of Iraq,"

said. "The government frightens the shopkeepers so they do not sell. But that just makes the people more dependent on their government food ration, which is not enough."

All Iraqis receive a monthly ration of food at very low prices but many say it is only enough for a couple of weeks at best.

During a ceremony in which President Saddam presented his top aides with medals for bravery in the "mother of battles," as the

# CUBA: Secure Castro Skips Party

(Continued from page 1)

Fujimori was kept home because of a political crisis. President César Gaviria Trujillo of Colombia canceled at the last minute to deal with the prison escape of the drug cartel leader Pablo Escobar Gaviria.

"Very rarely does Castro leave the country, and this is a show of political power," said Ramón Cernuda of the Directorate of the Organizations of Human Rights in Cuba, an anti-Castro group based in Miami. "If he can go for this long, it shows he has a good grip on power, especially when Pérez and Fujimori aren't going and several other presidents are very nervous."

A professor at the National University here, echoing analysts in Cuba and abroad, said Mr. Castro remained firmly in power because "there are no alternatives, and he is confident there are no alternatives."

"No one is disputing his power, which is not to say the revolution is not troubled, or that there is no popular discontent. But no one is disputing his power."

The government has cracked down on small internal opposition as economic conditions have worsened. In addition, the professor said, many Cubans fear that a future without Mr. Castro would be worse.

The professor said the perception is that next in line is Jorge Mas Canosa, and that keeps many people from opting for change.

Mr. Mas is a controversial, zealous anti-Communist leader of the Cuban exile community in Miami and leader of the Cuban American National Foundation.

"They think the Miami exiles

will come in and usurp the changes, exchanging one set of problems for another," he added.

The celebration over the weekend commemorated the first significant attack by Mr. Castro's guerrillas against an army barracks. The attack failed, and Mr. Castro and most of his men were taken prisoner, then exiled to Mexico. From there they organized the armed revolt that led to their takeover of Cuba in 1959.

Mr. Castro usually marks the day by giving a speech lasting several hours that combines revolutionary oratory with an analysis of the state of the nation.

On the eve of the anniversary, the government admitted the economic crisis is worsening. In its issue marking the holiday, the official Communist newspaper Granma for the first time warned people that the current crisis, called a "special period," would last for years.

Previously, it had been presented as a short-term problem.

A Foreign Ministry official in Havana said the crisis was largely the result of a lack of fuel, which Cuba received at subsidized rates from the Soviet Union. Now Cuba has to pay market prices in hard currency for its oil, and the shortage has crippled industrial and agricultural production and left much of the country without transportation.

The people "may not have everything they would like to have had, but they understand; we explain everything to them," said a Foreign Ministry official. "We do not hide anything."

Indeed, evidence of the crisis is everywhere.

Residents here say their monthly ration of staples has been cut again.

Each person now receives 10 ounces (284 grams) of beans, six pounds (2.8 kilograms) of rice, four pounds of potatoes and 12 ounces of chicken a month, plus one piece of bread a day. Meat, eggs and vegetables are virtually unavailable.

"We are in a dead-end alley, but we have no alternatives," the professor said.

# New Moscow Finance Paper

LONDON — The Financial Times and the Moscow newspaper Izvestia announced Monday that they would publish a weekly Russian-language supplement, Financial Izvestia, starting in October. Izvestia has 300,000 subscribers in the Moscow area.

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# A Disabled Americans' Civil Rights Law

By Liz Spayd  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The most far-reaching civil rights law since the 1960s has just gone into effect, promising to force the kind of wholesale changes that would make the American workplace far more hospitable to workers who have physical and mental disabilities.

The new law, the second phase of the Americans With Disabilities Act, outlines changes that U.S. companies must make to nearly every facet of employment, from job applications and interviews, to health insurance plans, compensation and work schedules. The changes are designed to extend to the disabled the same rights that women and minorities won nearly three decades ago.

At many companies across the country, managers already are bending and flexing to meet the needs of disabled workers.

Marriott Corp. uses interpreters to help a hearing-impaired employee at its Bethesda, Maryland, headquarters understand what is being

said at staff meetings. A blind manager at a department store in Arlington, Virginia, has a scanner attached to his computer that reproduces documents in braille.

In Atlantic City, New Jersey, owners of the Trump Castle casino altered a blackjack table to help a dealer who uses a wheelchair. And Continental Insurance, a New York-based property and casualty company, has an enlarging device attached to a computer so that a clerical worker with poor vision can see her keyboard more clearly.

Since it affects all industries, and ultimately touches millions of businesses, the act has a scope matched by few other laws. Generally, it is being praised by businesses as an effort to reach out to a disenfranchised segment of society. But it also has drawn criticism from industry groups that fear it could open the floodgates to litigation and subject businesses to large financial judgments by juries.

"This is one of the most damaging bills to business in a long time," said Wendy Lechner, who directs

research and policy for the National Federation of Independent Business. "So much about the law is vague that business owners won't know until they've been sued whether they're in compliance."

The law does not state precisely what a company must do or spend to ensure that it does not discriminate, since what is appropriate for a commercial giant like IBM might not be for a small retailer. What the law requires is that employers make "reasonable accommodations" to assure that qualified applicants with physical or mental disabilities are not discriminated against, unless the employer can show that the accommodation would put an "undue hardship" on its operations.

For a large law firm, that could mean providing a reader for a lawyer who is blind; for a computer company, it could mean widening doorways or adjusting a desk's height to accommodate a systems analyst in a wheelchair.

The law goes well beyond traditional notions of disability by including any person with an impair-

ment that substantially limits a major life activity. It protects people with AIDS, with cosmetic disfigurements, with dyslexia, even those who suffer from stress or depression if their condition is so severe as to be considered disabling by a psychiatrist.

"Companies have a hard time accepting that they have to pay for the hearing amplification device or adjust the work schedules of people to accommodate a person who goes to physical therapy," said Paul Tufano, a lawyer with a Philadelphia firm, who has advised thousands of corporate clients on the new law. "You don't have to give them the Cadillac accommodation, but you'd better do what is reasonable."

Companies in recent weeks have been doing everything from scrutinizing the wording of job applications to reviewing hiring and promotion practices to ensure that nothing they do could be considered discriminatory.

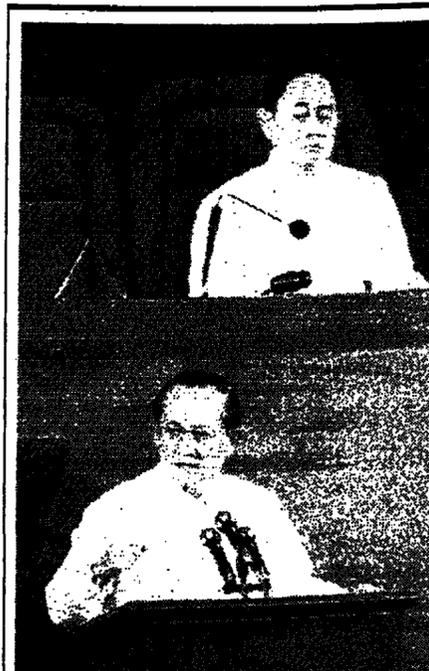
Under the new law, for example, applicants cannot be asked whether they have disabilities, only whether they are able to perform specific functions that are considered essential to certain jobs. For employers, that often means determining just exactly what are the essential functions of each job.

"Is it essential for a painter in a wheelchair to be able to reach the ceiling?" said Roger Wagner, president of Trump Castle, which is reviewing some 600 distinct jobs to determine their essential functions. "Probably not, if we have a crew of 30 other painters who can do it."

Employer reaction to the act has run the gamut. Some companies have done nothing at all; one company paid for a physical therapist to accompany a tugboat crew to measure how much weight the laborers lifted, and with which muscle groups, according to Mr. Tufano.

The tugboat case is the exception. A recent survey of 100 companies conducted by Mr. Tufano's law firm showed that 70 percent of employers had done little more than take steps to educate themselves on the law.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, through which all charges of discrimination under the act must be filed, estimates that it may get 12,000 new claims in the first year, or a 20 percent increase in its caseload.



President Ramos making a point to the Philippine Congress on Monday. Behind him is the speaker, Jose De Venecia.

## Legalize Communist Party, Ramos Urges His Congress

*Agence France-Press*

MANILA — President Fidel V. Ramos asked the Philippine Congress on Monday to legalize the Communist Party and to authorize a sweeping amnesty in an effort to end more than two decades of insurgency.

"Peace and security are the first urgent problem," he told Congress in his first state of the nation address. "For as long as instability and uncertainty characterize our common life, we shall not make any headway."

He said a repeal of the ban on the Communist Party, in force since after World War II, would allow the party to "compete freely, openly and peacefully in the political, economic and social arena instead of their following the path of armed struggle."

The party controls the New People's Army, which has been waging a guerrilla war for 23 years. A rebel statement issued Monday said it was "prepared to sit down and conduct negotiations leading to a comprehensive political settlement."

Mr. Ramos also asked the congress to endorse an amnesty for 4,500 former rebels from the New People's Army and from the Moro National Liberation Front, a Muslim secessionist group.

## Escobar Broke Out Old-Fashioned Way — By Paying for It

By Don Podesta  
*Washington Post Service*

BOGOTA — When the leader of the Medellin cocaine cartel, Pablo Escobar Gaviria, broke out of the prison he had designed for himself, he exposed the weak link in the government's war against drug traffickers: money.

Last year, President Cesar Gaviria Trujillo bought peace with the cartel, halting a wave of bombings

and attacks, by allowing Mr. Escobar to surrender for detention in the plush prison. It worked until the government tried last week to move him to a real prison, prompting his breakout.

Colombia's army commander, General Manuel Murillo, said in Medellin that there were "indications" that Mr. Escobar and his men had escaped through a security fence into nearby woods with "the participation of units of the army." General Murillo said that at least one low-ranking or noncommissioned officer and several privates would be "turned over to the law."

His comments underscored the reason that Mr. Escobar could walk out of a prison past hundreds of army troops: He could afford it.

Perhaps more than any other country in South America, Colombia is a place where money rules.

Over the weekend, up to 1,800 residents of a Bogota neighborhood were without telephone service. The cause was not the weather or an equipment failure. As happens every so often here, lengths of telephone line had been stolen for the resale value of the copper.

"This is the most capitalistic country I've ever been in," said a foreigner who has spent years in Latin America.

It is no accident that Colombia, which does not produce coca leaf in any great quantities, is nevertheless the world's cocaine capital. In the mercantile tradition, the drug cartels specialize in distribution of the finished product.

Medellin, headquarters of the

most notorious of the drug cartels, is a bustling city of 1.8 million with thriving printing and textile industries. The high-grade printing industry, which produces currency and postage stamps for several Third World countries, has sprouted an offshoot in the city's criminal economy: a high-grade counterfeit printing industry.

In this milieu, Mr. Escobar began his career as a car thief and petty gunman. At age 42, he is one of the richest men in the world, his fortune estimated by Forbes magazine at \$2 billion. By contrast, a one-star army general draws about \$1,100 a month in pay, excluding benefits.

Because of such disparities, Mr. Escobar was able to continue running his empire from prison by arranging for special treatment — most importantly, easy access to visitors.

The government had insisted that he would be treated no differently than any other prisoner, but that assurance was shattered earlier this month when he arranged the kidnapping and killing of several of his lieutenants. He was able to order the purge from prison because he controls a vast army of enforcers who, unlike cartel members involved in cocaine distribution or money laundering, depend on him for a living.

Mr. Escobar's saga indicates that his power remains formidable compared with that of the government.

An intelligence officer said earlier this month that he feared Mr. Escobar might try to escape. The cartel leader had, he said, begun liquidating many of his assets, including land, apartments and cars. This information may have contributed to President Gaviria's decision to remove him from his comfortable prison, but in the end it was Mr. Escobar who decided where he would go.

Mr. Escobar has offered to turn himself in if he can return to his prison under the same conditions he enjoyed before his escape. Mr. Gaviria has rejected the terms and has insisted that Mr. Escobar will have to surrender unconditionally.

## AIDS-Like Illness Creates New Woes for Blood Banks

By Elisabeth Rosenthal  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Reports of patients who appear to have AIDS but are not infected with the human immunodeficiency virus have created concern at U.S. blood banks, but officials see no immediate need to change guidelines for donating or receiving blood.

Even if research determines that a new AIDS-like illness is caused by a microbe that cannot be detected now in donated blood, experts say a high degree of protection should be provided by the precautions already in place to screen out blood donations contaminated by HIV, the human immunodeficiency virus, which causes AIDS.

Among the small number of cases described, the new condition mainly afflicts people in groups known to be at risk for AIDS. It seems to be relatively rare.

Since the outbreak of AIDS, more and more people facing sur-

vey have banked their own blood, further reducing their risk of exposure. In addition, doctors are being more cautious about ordering blood transfusions.

"Right now we don't know anything that would change our impression that we are doing the appropriate things and the blood supply is as safe as it has ever been," said Dr. Peter Tomasulo, executive director of American Red Cross Blood Services. "If I were about to receive blood right now, I would not be any more worried today than I was a week ago."

Nonetheless, doctors said reports of the new syndrome left many questions and could make it difficult to advise patients regarding the risks of transfusions.

"We are concerned because we understand so little about what is known," said Dr. John Adamson, director of the New York Blood Center. He agreed that no new procedures were needed now, but he

added: "We're operating a little bit in the dark."

Last week, cases involving about 30 patients with the new syndrome around the world were described at the international AIDS meeting in Amsterdam.

One researcher, Dr. Sudhir Gupta, a virologist at the University of California at Irvine, described several patients with AIDS-like immune deficiencies and said he had isolated a virus that might be responsible for their infections, but that theory is far from proven.

Dr. Lester Gottesman, an assistant professor of surgery at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York, said the announcements "would make it much harder to counsel people on the safety and efficacy of blood products."

"The data so far show that the risk is negligible," Dr. Gottesman said, "but this could change everything, since we don't know how common this is."

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# Peace Corps Lands in Baltics Volunteers Find Awe in 3 Ex-Soviet Lands

By Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

RIGA, Latvia — Thirty-one years after President John F. Kennedy launched the Peace Corps to help lure the developing world away from communism, volunteers have arrived on the shores of the former Soviet Union.

The message they are delivering may be a bit different from what President Kennedy had in mind. The young teachers of English who recently arrived in the Baltic republics said they found themselves constantly telling their hosts that life in America was not quite so wonderful, so perfect, so problem-free as the people seem to believe.

"They were taught that everything about the United States was bad," said Stephanie Brown, 24, of Los Angeles. "So now they think everything is good."

She added with wonder, "My best family takes everything I say as from the mouth of God. If a band comes on TV, they turn to me and say, 'Is that a good band?'"

Miss Brown is one of two dozen volunteers who arrived in Latvia, some to teach English to high school students and others to help farmers adjust to the world of private marketing. Similar groups have arrived in neighboring Estonia and Lithuania.

The Peace Corps intends to send volunteers to Russia, Ukraine, Ar-

menia and two Central Asian republics later this year, making a total of about 250 volunteers in the former Soviet lands by year's end, a spokesman in Washington said.

James Lehman, director for all three Baltic countries, said the Peace Corps as a whole was benefiting from the same good will that the volunteers had already encountered.

"A lot of people say, 'We don't really know what the Peace Corps is, but we know it must be a good organization because we heard for so long it was a bad organization,'" Mr. Lehman said.

Many of the volunteers who will advise farmers are older and experienced, some with business degrees and some with ancestors in these Baltic states. But the teachers are, by and large, in the Kennedy era mold — young men and women whose motives include idealism, a desire to see the world and an aversion to traditional career paths at home.

The bulletin board at the Riga Pedagogical Institute, where the volunteers are spending their two-month training period, reflects that Peace Corps mix of irreverence and exuberance. One scrawled note reports on Riga's night spots, recommending one strip in particular: "Even weeknights look hot."

Another gives advice on how to master the rather difficult Latvian

language, ranging from "Study" and "Talk to people" to the tempting though perhaps impractical "Brain transplant."

Other volunteers have suggestions for coping with the still-Sovietized economy of newly independent Latvia. "Give yourself PLENTY of extra time for errands," one sadder but wiser volunteer advised, while others weighed in with tips on how to find toilet paper. "It's there, but you have to look for days and days," confided Angie Wankle, 24, of Alaska. "My supplier is a tool store."

The minor hardships have not dimmed the volunteers' enthusiasm for taking part in the rebirth of a nation about which most of them knew almost nothing a few months ago.

"I thought I was going to Africa or Central America or Asia," said Kristin Butcher, of Los Angeles. "I had to show myself where Latvia was on the map."

Most agreed that serving in a state emerging from the shadow of the Soviet empire had "an exotic mystique" of its own, as Miss Wankle said. "There's so much history here," she said. "But it's all new, too."

Mr. Lehman said the volunteers would serve for two years, teaching English and helping train Latvian teachers who, in many cases, have never met a native English speaker.

The goal, he said, is to help Latvia integrate once again into the world community.

But he said volunteers also would encourage students to get involved in projects relating to the environment and might help foster a new style of education, as well.

"It's not going to be easy for some old teachers to teach in a new way," Mr. Lehman said. "We can help in the transition toward students asking questions, thinking for themselves."

Meanwhile, the volunteers are trying to bring "a little realism," as Kevin Hood, 22, of Los Ochos, California, said, to the Latvians' view of America. Miss Wankle said she was mystified a few evenings ago when her host family "talked and talked and talked" among themselves as she washed the dinner dishes.

"Finally, I said, 'What's the deal?'" she recalled. "They said, 'We didn't know Americans still knew how to do the dishes by hand.' They think we're all rich."

But perhaps, among people long conditioned to believe that to show emotion or stand out in any way was dangerous, the volunteers' openness and good cheer is the most striking lesson for many Latvians.

"They think we're very strange," Miss Wankle said. "They say, 'Why do you guys smile all the time?'"



Afghan families who had fled the civil war in their country took a break at Torkhan, on the Afghan-Pakistani border, as they made their way home.

# Admiral Blackburn Dies, Led 7th Fleet in Vietnam

New York Times Service

HILTON HEAD, South Carolina — Paul P. Blackburn Jr., 83, a retired vice admiral who commanded the 7th Fleet in the early months of its buildup during the Vietnam War, died here of cancer.

His family said he died last Wednesday.

As the 7th Fleet commander in 1965, he was in charge of 125 ships, 650 aircraft and 65,000 troops in Asia and the Pacific.

Admiral Blackburn commanded the naval units that cleared the way for U.S. Marines to make an amphibious landing southeast of Da Nang.

cently been in the news because of her financial distress, setting off a fund-raising campaign.

She hit the nation's Top Ten in the early 1960s with "The One Who Really Loves You," "You Beat Me to the Punch," "Two Lovers" and her signature song.

Alfred C. Drake, 77, Singing Star of "Oklahoma!"

NEW YORK — Alfred C. Drake, 77, who created the lead role in "Oklahoma!" and starred in other stage hits, died Saturday of heart failure after a long illness with cancer, his family said.

After his appearance as Curly in "Oklahoma!" in 1943, Mr. Drake went on to star in the original cast of "Kiss Me, Kate" in 1948, "Kismet" in 1953 and in the 1973 revival of "Gigi."

In the 1943 production of "Oklahoma!", he sang "Oh, What a Beautiful Mornin'." "The Surrey With the Fringe on Top" and "People Will Say We're in Love." Another of his songs included "So in Love" from "Kiss Me, Kate."

**Mary Wells, 49, Sang 'My Guy,' Early Motown Hit**

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Mary Wells, 49, one of the soul singers of the early 1960s credited with helping carry what was known then as the Motown sound into the consciousness of white America, died of throat cancer Sunday.

Miss Wells, whose best-known hit was "My Guy," had most re-

# In Kabul, Government by Chaos Is Going Nowhere

By Edward A. Gargan  
New York Times Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — One of the first things the new leaders in Kabul set about doing after rebel guerrillas occupied Kabul in late April was to erect a new blue-and-white plastic sign at the Khyber Pass, reading: "Welcome to the Islamic State of Afghanistan."

Shortly afterward, movie theaters in Kabul were shut, liquor was banned, and women were told to cover their heads.

Since then, little else resembling governance has taken root.

It is now three months since bands of guerrilla fighters armed with machine guns, rocket launchers, and tanks straggled into Kabul's dusty streets. In the early days, they blazed away after nightfall with their weapons celebrating their victory. But in the daylight, almost from the first declarations of triumph, they also began firing at one another, battling for power, territory and revenge.

Already, Afghanistan has had two presidents. Ministries have been parceled out to guerrilla commanders from various factions. In some ministries, those headed by fundamentalist commanders, female employees have been banned; in others, not only women, but employees from the former government, are welcome.

In both cases, however, ministries are paralyzed by the virtual bankruptcy of the country, the flight of skilled personnel,

and the inability of a government preoccupied by internal power struggles to begin laying out its policies.

For more than a decade, the wary coalition of guerrilla armies, all professing allegiance to Islam, remained bound together by the common enemy of the Soviet Union and the governments in Kabul that Moscow supported. Victory over that enemy has not, however, brought with it either Islamic fraternity or peace.

In recent days, Kabul's shambling city of low concrete and mud buildings sprawling across a valley that cuts through the Hindu Kush mountains, has been torn by violent clashes between competing guerrilla groups, battles reflecting both the depths of Afghanistan's future difficulties and the fragility of the guerrillas' triumph.

Recently, a Shiite guerrilla group backed by Iran, Islamic Coalition Council of Afghanistan, or Hezb-i-Wahadat, waged battles against Islamic Unity, or Ittehad-i-Islami, a Sunni force supported by Saudi Arabia, for control of the capital's western neighborhoods. At least 60 people were killed and more than 300 wounded.

These sectarian fights reflect a broader instability within the government itself. Under a pact crafted in Pakistan in 1989, Sibghatullah Mojaddidi, a moderate religious teacher and relatively weak guerrilla leader, was to be president for two months, after which he was to relinquish

power to Burhanuddin Rabbani, the head of the powerful and more fundamentalist guerrilla organization, Islamic Society, or Jamiat-i-Islami.

After a few weeks in office, Mr. Mojaddidi decided he did not wish to surrender the reins of government and said that he would remain until elections were held. Other guerrilla leaders who commanded far greater firepower made it clear that the original terms of his appointment remained in force and he stepped aside.

Now, Mr. Rabbani, who is scheduled to hold office for only four months, is uncertain what will follow his tenure. Some leaders in Kabul insist that elections must be held for a new government. But others are demanding the convening of a *loya jirga*, a traditional meeting of tribal elders to decide the shape of the new government.

Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan are jostling for influence in Kabul, indeed for a role as Afghanistan's new big brother. A few weeks ago, without asking Kabul's government, Iran opened a consulate in Mazar-i-Sharif, in the north. The new Afghan government, stunned by Iran's audacity, responded by surrounding the Iranian Embassy in Kabul with tanks demanding that the consulate be shut. It was.

Pakistan, which looks eagerly toward Afghanistan as a potential thoroughfare to Central Asian markets, has struggled to overcome its decade-long support for the

guerrilla group led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, which in the end played no role in the takeover of Kabul. Indeed, Mr. Hekmatyar's faction of the Islamic Party, or Hezb-i-Islami, rocketed the capital for weeks demanding that the new government capitulate to his demands for running the country, alienating other groups.

And Saudi Arabia, which backed Islamic Unity of Mujahidin of Afghanistan, or Ittehad-i-Islami Afghan Mujahidin, one of the strongest factions, has sought to undermine the influence of Iran, and the Shiites, in favor of the Sunni majority.

Whether, in fact, any of these contests matter remains increasingly problematic. With each passing week that Kabul is gripped by its own discord and rivalries, its importance for the rest of the country diminishes. Ethnic, linguistic, and sectarian centers are forming the new administrative regions of Afghanistan.

Despite the slow fragmentation of the country, though, and despite continued fighting that is gradually consuming Kabul, hundreds of thousands of Afghan refugees have decided to return home, not to the country of Afghanistan, but to their villages, their families, their tribes.

"What is Afghanistan?" said Ghulam Nabit, a Pashan carpet dealer from Kandahar who has been living in Quetta for a decade. "All this fighting. What is it for? We don't care. I am from Kandahar. My tribe matters. That is all."



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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Europe's Refugee Crisis

The conflict in Bosnia is taking a staggering human toll — not only in lives lost, but in lives wrenched from their moorings. United Nations officials are already assisting more than 2 million people who have fled their homes for safer areas. A million more refugees could leave their devastated towns and villages by winter. It is Europe's worst refugee crisis since World War II.

To deal with the refugees' plight, UN officials have called an urgent meeting of foreign ministers in Geneva this week. The mass exodus cries out for a compassionate, comprehensive response from Bosnia's European neighbors — and from America.

The murderous struggle among the battered republics of the former Yugoslavia has already claimed more than 200,000 lives. The survivors, meanwhile, must contend with sectarian hatreds and daily danger. Whole towns and villages are being purged of Muslims and Croats as the result of "ethnic cleansing" operations by one side or another. As more and more people seek protection, there are fewer and fewer safe places for them to go within the borders of the former Yugoslavia.

The UN high commissioner for refugees estimates that more than 2.5 million people have been driven from their homes. About 1.8 million have found precarious protection within countries of the former federation. The crisis is straining the limits of sympathetic response. Croatia, now overwhelmed by more than 600,000 refugees, is shutting its doors. It is unclear how many more refugees the rest of the former federation, including Bosnia, can absorb.

Most of Europe has been content to sit on the sidelines. The most notable exception is Germany, which has taken in about 200,000 refugees. Hungary, Austria and Sweden combined are sheltering about 150,000. Although many European nations are tightening their borders against economic migrants in search of better jobs, the refugees fleeing the former Yugoslavia are political refugees. They are the classic victims of persecution that refugee conventions are designed to protect.

Their tragedy demands a humanitarian response, but one where the burden is shared fairly. Those unable to find safety in the former Yugoslavia are entitled to temporary safe haven in other lands. The more prosperous nations also need to contribute money to help the refugees. An international appeal for \$142 million for the UN refugee effort has brought in about \$107 million thus far.

While the heaviest burden falls on Europe, other nations can help. The U.S. Department of Justice, for example, ought to extend temporary safe haven, as allowed under the 1990 Immigration Act, to an estimated 20,000 students and other war-torn area visitors now in America.

Europe and the United States are understandably fearful that those granted temporary refuge will find some way to stay permanently. But Western powers cannot have it both ways. They cannot let the communal bloodshed in the Balkans escalate out of control, as they largely have, and then turn their backs on the desperate and displaced.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Democracy for Thailand

Prime Minister Anand Panyarachun's delicate moves to trim the political and economic power of the Thai military lack the melodrama of May's bloody street confrontations in Bangkok, but should succeed the effects would be beneficial and widely felt. Refocusing the armed forces on legitimate defense concerns would simplify peacekeeping tasks in Cambodia, cut a key lifeline to Burma's tyrannical military dictatorship and complicate life for international narcotics traffickers. With such substantial dividends at stake, Mr. Anand's efforts deserve wholehearted U.S. support.

Military officers have dominated Thai political life since they overthrew the absolute monarchy 60 years ago. The army's role in quelling civil unrest has provided a pretext for frequent coups. Even when it does not control the government, the military wields substantial political and economic power. Officers rule Thailand's main border regions, which face the Khmer Rouge zone of Cambodia, war-torn ethnic enclaves in Burma and the drug-rich Golden Triangle. Officers have also exercised a stranglehold over key state enterprises like airlines, banks, telephone and transport companies, distorting economic priorities.

Mr. Anand has stripped the armed forces of their role in suppressing domestic protest — a direct response to the May bloodbath. Now he has begun the complicated process of extricating state companies from military control. The most important step lies ahead: establishing civilian authority over contraband border trade. Many border commanders have become independent entrepreneurs, with lucrative trading ties with Khmer Rouge warlords, drug lords and operatives of Burma's thuggish State Law and Order Restoration Council. Imposing accountable civilian control could greatly strengthen international efforts to make the Khmer Rouge comply with peace agreements and press Rangoon to respect elections and human rights. It could also reinforce efforts to interdict the region's heavy opium traffic.

Mr. Anand cannot do everything at once, despite strong public backing for his moves against excessive military power. Thailand remains unusually prone to coup attempts by officers or greedy officers. And Washington, as Bangkok's most important military ally, wields considerable influence. By signaling its strong endorsement of Mr. Anand's moves, it could usefully reinforce his efforts.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Excellence in Barcelona

The Olympic Games of ancient Greece were revived in 1896, but their survival was in question for a while. The big breakthrough came in 1908, when some 2,000 athletes from 22 countries showed up in London. Today, if you run a finger down the alphabetical list of countries that have sent teams to Barcelona for the Summer Games, you would find No. 22 about halfway through the Bs (Botswana). There are 150 more after that, and 10,000 athletes in all.

The Olympics have become very big and also very businesslike. Cities around the world vie for the honor of having the Games, and then spend many millions to put them on. If they are lucky the hosts can make that up, and then some, with the huge sums paid by one or another American television network for broadcast rights. (NBC has invested about half a billion dollars this year.) A large number of the athletes are acknowledged professionals now, and the Games are nationally televised, plagued by political disputes, nationalistic excess, doping scandals and unseemly squabbles over power and money.

In fact, it is easy enough to take a cynical view of the Olympics as a copyrighted, trademarked, thoroughly commercialized production that has lost touch with its original animating ideals. But then the running, jumping and cheering begin, and almost in spite of themselves the Games work their usual transformation into an engrossing spectacle that proves again the lasting appeal of skill, spirit, determination and youth.

Did you say youth? Actually, one of the more engaging sights at these Olympics is that of the old pros from America's National Basketball Association kicking up their heels, or at least their knee braces, as they set out to show largely adoring crowds and opposition athletes how the game is really played. Magic Johnson, Charles Barkley, Larry Bird, Michael Jordan and the rest of that bunch may be on one great marketing mission for the NBA, but what really brings them to Barcelona is the opportunity for one memorable moment of excellence in front of the whole world.

In a less lucrative way it is the same for all the archers, field hockey players, fencers, pentathletes, volleyball players, sprinters and grunting Greco-Roman wrestlers who compete in Barcelona. Many of them have given over their youth to games that many of us don't pay a bit of attention to for four years at a time. But now we stop and watch them what it means even when we don't have much idea what it is they are doing, we like seeing it done about as well as it can be.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### Unless You Are a Banker

Seeing bank credit card rates stuck at more than 18 percent when money in the bank is earning less than 4 percent interest just doesn't make sense unless you are a banker. Even Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan is puzzled. The Fed has cut interest rates 23 times in the last three years. Banks have been quick to drop rates that they pay on deposits but reluctant to reduce rates for consumer loans. The gap between what American banks charge customers for loans and what banks pay on deposits is wider than ever. That means that banks are making money, a nice reversal of massive loan losses that plunged the industry into its worst crisis since the Depression.

Meanwhile, bank lending is down sharply. Even if businesses and consumers are willing to pay the high rates, they are finding it tougher to qualify for loans. In an unusually frank response to a question during a House committee hearing, Mr. Greenspan said banks had been slow to pass on rate cuts to customers. He suggested that bank policies are stunting a recovery and making it more difficult for the Fed to influence the economy. Mr. Greenspan also noted the banks' continuing hesitancy in lending.

Consumers, shouldering old debt, are scared of borrowing at current rates, given the uncertain economic and employment outlook. The caution of lenders and consumers is understandable. At least both finally have sobered up from the credit binge of the 1980s. But unless banks begin to push down loan rates to help spur consumption, the nation could be facing a triple-dip recession.

—Los Angeles Times

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## OPINION



"Look what I discovered!"

## Europe and America: The Rules Have Changed

By Michael Stürmer

The writer, a German historian, is an unofficial foreign policy adviser to Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

BONN — German reunification and its implications ended 40 years of the Cold War. This will not only affect U.S.-German relations in the next decade by placing them in a widely different strategic setting, but also change the rules and unspoken assumptions of the trans-Atlantic relationship.

The two nations will be the key actors in the world of the 1990s, with Germany the chief promoter of European economic, monetary and political union. The United States is the last superpower, but one without a desire to confront and one no longer willing and able to carry the burden.

America invented itself as the New World while it never ceased to wish to recreate the old in its own image. To thank God for the protection offered by the two surrounding oceans against the tribulations of the rest of the world while wishing to make the world safe for democracy has been the fundamental ambivalence governing U.S. foreign policy in the 20th century. This ambivalence has made U.S. foreign policy less predictable for friend and foe alike — the last 40 years being a long exception — and it has created an unspoken fear among Americans that they might miss their manifest destiny.

If America refused a role in the destinies of Europe, or retired in bitterness, the Old World would not be a happy place. The United States, meanwhile, would lose, along with its wider engagements, part of its belief in itself and, indeed, much of its self-respect. Sooner or later, however, the last of the superpowers would have to leave the psychologist's couch and stand up in order to lend muscle to the new world order. At the end of the 20th century it is America's privilege and predicament that it cannot escape its role as a leader of the West.

Alas, today the United States is worried about itself more than about the outside world. And this, as seen from the outside, is less than reassuring. Fundamental cultural changes and shifts are under way, the Stars and Stripes are fluttering over an unstable puzzle. The legal system still carries the marks of its historic origin — the Constitution is an expression of European enlightenment and the architecture from Harvard Quadrangle to the Capitol is European Palladianism — but all these may soon be sentimental values.

Looking at German unification and its European conditions, one cannot escape the conclusion that in the fu-

ture America will have to take up once again the role of the balancer in Europe that England, throughout the 19th century, exercised so masterfully. Germany and the United States need to formulate a new trans-Atlantic arrangement. In this, Europe will not count so much for its military potential but rather for its conceptual and political cohesion — and whether it can make itself essential to the long-term security and interests of the United States. Here Germany has more to contribute than most Germans would accept after the successful conclusion of the Cold War, above all a willingness to take part in painful decisions and their implementation.

Meanwhile, the French president has raised the stakes by asking whether it was time to design a European military strategy. In Germany, this was greeted with less enthusiasm than the French had expected. Above all, the French idea would increase the risk of the United States abandoning the Continent, thus pushing Germany even more in the dreaded direction of having to look after its own security.

It would be tragic if the Atlantic nations misunderstood the fragility of the world in transition. The United States still has responsibilities and interests in Europe, both visible and invisible. It will have to balance nuclear power. Beyond the military sphere,

it will have to be the team leader in managing the Soviet succession and limiting the chaotic implications. The old fears and nightmares of European nations both East and West cannot be put to rest while the United States goes into imperial retirement.

Germany will ask the United States for two things: to support the effort to save Eastern Europe from the post-Communist abyss and to continue to be the nuclear leader of last resort. The Pax Americana will be a joint venture, or it will not take place.

This comment — along with the accompanying essays by Michel Rocard and David Owen — was adapted for The Washington Post by Henry Brandon from "In Search of a New World Order: The Future of U.S.-European Relations," published last month and edited by Mr. Brandon.

## Europe's Drive to Union Is Irreversible

By Michel Rocard

The writer is a former French prime minister and the likely future Socialist candidate for the presidency.

PARIS — With the end of the Cold War, it is only natural that trans-Atlantic relations should undergo some changes, that the solidarity between the United States and the states of Europe should enter a new phase. It is doubtless too early to propose a new global organization — let us be humble enough to recognize our doubts and uncertainties — but the Maastricht summit opened up unprecedented political prospects. What was not foreseen was that public opinion could refuse to go along with the decisions of the governments.

It is no longer a question of whether the new European democracies will be members of the European Community. The question is when, how, in what form and for what purpose. The strength of European union lies in the fact that it proposes a specific and coherent political, economic and social development model that we might call a social-democratic model. The process of European union is now irreversible.

Giving citizens a new say in the running of their affairs, and putting political concerns before strategic considerations, the democratization of Central and Eastern Europe has helped to redirect our attention toward social issues (the environment, urban planning, migration and so on). We must now adopt decision-making structures in keeping with the scale of these problems, which are no longer confined to individual countries.

Security must be approached in a similar spirit. The former security system was based on the principle that an attack on one state was an attack on all. The new system might be qualified as a community security system, insofar as the main risks that a state can run are those that threaten to destabilize its environment.

In such a context, the security policies of the future will increasingly involve collective choices (no single state, for example, could interfere in the crisis in Yugoslavia) that will be impossible to plan in advance. This changing pattern in our joint security must lead to a corresponding adjustment in trans-Atlantic relations.

There is an acute fear that NATO, the very symbol of trans-Atlantic relations, might be in jeopardy. For a long time, misunderstanding marred relations between France and the alliance. Today, however, NATO is a solid reference point in a world in turmoil. Its know-how, its experience must be preserved, and I would favor France intensifying its cooperation with NATO.

But can Europeans be confronted on their own territory with crises that do not concern the United States? For some people the very idea was a

blow to trans-Atlantic solidarity. But this is the type of crisis that Europeans may have to suffer on their own soil in the years to come, and Europe therefore must have the military means to support its policy.

I rejoice that this idea has met with a broad consensus among my fellow Europeans, who decided in Maastricht to make the Western European Union the instrument of this policy. The French-German initiative to set up a European army corps is in direct accord with the political union process. It would be the very symbol of European defense. What could be more eloquent than a common European army?

The main threat to security for the future, though, is the proliferation of weapons capable of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons. The new international context calls for a redefinition of security policy. Only this will we achieve the more cooperative approach to the management of international affairs to which we aspire.

In economic and trade relations, misunderstandings can also easily arise. On the one hand, Americans (and indeed the Japanese) are inclined to wonder whether Europe after 1993 will be a fortress.

To oversimplify somewhat, one might say that the United States is afraid that European union will spark off a wave of regionalism that will threaten the spirit and the achievements of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, while the Europeans fear that globalism will favor one particular region at this stage, namely the United States, more than the other GATT members.

There is no doubt that we are heading toward three increasingly integrated regional entities. But that does not mean that the barriers between these regions will not be lowered further. There is hardly any other time in history when great nations or groups of nations have enjoyed economic relations so free and so lasting as those that exist between North America and Europe.

The Washington Post

## Nationhood in an Atlantic Partnership

By David Owen

The writer, a former foreign secretary, is a member of the British Parliament.

LONDON — The emphasis in Europe on a purely "European Europe" diminishes the formidable commitment that the United States has made to European economic recovery and democratic stability and can continue to make, particularly with the breakup of the Soviet Union.

The vision of a United States of Europe is one that fails to see the strength at various times of the contribution of the individual member states of the European Community. Europe is starting to breed attitudes that are profoundly antagonistic to the continuation, let alone the development, of the Atlantic partnership.

The shape and character of emerging European union, to be achieved by the start of the 21st century, is still a mystery. Even if the European Community becomes far more than a mere free trade area, whether it will emerge as a single state with a merged political identity is uncertain.

The view from Britain is to stress the need to retain a Europe of nation-states within the movement toward greater unity, whereas leaders on the Continent appear ready to accept a single European state. But there are echoes of the British viewpoint in public opinion in Germany and France. This discrepancy between what the public thinks and what politicians think is bound to produce change. The question is, will politicians shift public opinion or will public opinion change the attitude of politicians?

All Community member states are committed to "an ever closer union" by the Treaty of Rome, but that begs the question of what sort of union. The Maastricht Treaty may provide the focus for a change in the constitutional direction of the Community.

All the leading German politicians during the last two decades have been committed to a Germany that will pool all aspects of its sovereignty within the Community. This unabashed enthusiasm and persistent advocacy for a single European state is still coming from all the leading politicians in what appears to be a self-confident United Germany.

In France, enthusiasm for ever greater integration is justified to voters by the supposed need to lock Germany into the Community so as to prevent a resurgence of German nationalism. Germanophobia is still surprisingly strong in France despite the recent history of quite remarkable French-German accord.

French diplomacy is, however, deeply ambivalent on the question of a United States of Europe. Only if the French viewpoint in the Community continues to erode — and if that becomes obvious to public opinion — will existing politicians be likely to challenge the current direction of France within the Community.

In Britain, the Maastricht treaty was greeted with a mixture of boredom over its detail and perhaps premature relief that the federalist dream had been repulsed. Most Britons accept an open trading system, and more criticize the current agricultural subsidies for Community export, there is no serious pressure for European protectionism. But all that could change in a climate in which a European Europe turned its back on the Atlantic partnership.

To many Americans it seems a natural development for a United States of Europe to emerge over the next few years. But American politicians should ask whether such a development is in the interest of the United States, just as more politicians in Europe are asking themselves whether a United States of Europe is in the interest of their own countries.

Many British parliamentarians like myself, long-standing believers in the European Community, have been able to accept a formula for weighted majority voting as being a necessary pooling of sovereignty to achieve a desirable economic objective. Yet for overriding political reasons we do not accept such a procedure to achieve a single European defense policy or a single foreign policy, for we know that if Europe was allied to a single currency, it would become to all intents and purposes a single state.

Such a state would have difficulty in achieving a single legal system. More important, it would be a nation in which the cultural and ethnic divisions would be as great as in any past empires that have subsequently dissolved. Such a European state, even if it emerged democratically, would, I believe, eventually dissolve in disharmony. It is noteworthy that NATO functioned throughout the Cold War as the most effective international organization that has ever been devised, without using formal votes or having any institutional mechanism for majority voting.

What I envisage is a unique European union that respects nationhood and seeks not a European Europe but a Europe that remains part of the Atlantic partnership.

The Washington Post

## America Has to Bar The Door

By Daniel James

COLUMBIA, Maryland — By Sept. 30 well over a million people will have crossed the Mexican border into the United States illegally within 12 months. Illegal aliens, mainly from Mexico and Central America, have arrived at the same rate annually since 1989, the Immigration and Naturalization Service says — and the trend is upward.

Up to 5 million people are living in the United States without legal immigration papers. About 700,000 immigrants enter legally each year.

A Tulane University demographer, Leon Bouvier, projects that at least 15 million immigrants, including illegals, will arrive during the 1990s. The influx, he projects, will continue unabated until at least the year 2020.

Thus the United States can expect perhaps 30 million or more newcomers in the first two decades of the 21st century. That will make the immigration wave that began in 1965 the longest and biggest ever, adding 61 million people to the population.

This influx provided the tinder for rioting in Los Angeles and the Washington Heights section of New York City. About 45 percent of south-central Los Angeles is Hispanic, the Census Bureau says, and many newcomers participated in the riots.

Incredibly, the immigration question has received no attention from Bill Clinton or George Bush, although statistics expose a formidable problem that increasingly intrudes on every aspect of Americans' lives.

California, November's biggest prize, is a basket case, largely because of an immigrant flood in the 1980s that increased its population by 30.5 percent, to 31 million. Demands on social, health and educational services are soaring. No wonder California is broke. Its budget deficit is a record \$14.5 billion. Even before the Los Angeles riots, it sought \$1.1 billion in U.S. aid to cover not only welfare and education needs but also health care for 1.3 million newly legalized immigrants.

And no wonder seven out of 10 Californians think the state should limit immigration. That seems to be the national consensus, too. A Roper poll taken from March 27 to April 14 found that 69 percent of respondents would like to "reduce" immigration. Eight out of 10 think that immigration policy "needs revision."

What revisions would prove effective and reasonable?

First, a freeze on immigration for up to five years (except for spouse and minor children of U.S. citizens and legal residents) could prove beneficial. This moratorium would reduce unfair competition for scarce jobs; give the economy a chance to recover; cut social, health and educational costs; and relieve pressure on the environment. Above all, it would give the millions of immigrants already on the scene an opportunity to assimilate.

Second, there should be an all-out drive to halt illegal entries. This would involve erecting unassailable barriers along the 5,000 miles (80 kilometers) of southern border where 90 percent of illegal aliens cross.

The cost, about \$300 million, hardly compares with the \$5 billion spent yearly on benefits for illegal families. The Border Patrol should be increased to 6,000 agents (4,324 are assigned to 2,000 miles of border), and the National Guard and Army should be used when necessary.

Third, Washington should offer Mexico, the biggest source of immigrants, an incentive: The United States would underwrite a joint effort to "green" its northern border, enabling Mexico to increase food production and farm employment in order to deter Mexicans from heading north for food and work.

Fourth, President Bush should air the issue with President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico and try to persuade him to discard its policy of considering the United States a "safe" valve for its vast army of unemployed. He should obtain Mr. Salinas's approval to deport illegals into the Mexican interior, where they usually originate. This would drastically cut the number of illegals who easily re-enter the United States because Mexican law permits them to be deported only to the Mexican side of the border.

U.S. immigration policy is conducive to the proliferation of a foreign underclass that could become permanently unassimilable, thus fostering inter-city ghettos and ethnic tensions. What is more, the economic effects of the growth of such an underclass would weaken the country's power to compete in the global marketplace.

The writer, author of "Illegal Immigrants: An Unfolding Crisis," contributed this view to The New York Times.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1892: A Billiards Boom

PARIS — Billiards have taken so strong a root in Paris of late that the American players, cognisant of the fact, are loath to leave the French capital. To begin with, one player has changed his mind, and instead of returning to the United States, has sent for his wife and family and intends passing the winter here. Two others are in no hurry to go, and will probably remain at the Folies-Bergère until the theatrical season commences, when the cushioned table will have to give place to the fountains of yore, and the "click" of the ivory to the splash of water, distant strains of music, and the merry laughter.

### 1917: Brilliant Victory

PARIS — While the Russians continue to retreat before the Danes and the Czechs, the reorganized Russo-Romanian armies have won a brilliant victory in an offensive launched between the Cassim and

Putna valleys, breaking into the enemy's powerfully organized positions to a depth of three kilometers on a front of twenty-one kilometers. A large number of villages were captured in this advance, which was stopped at no point and more than 1,000 prisoners were taken.

### 1942: Red Army Retreat

MOSCOW — [From our New York edition:] German assault forces 600,000 strong have blasted open the western land passage to the Caucasus by capturing Rostov, Soviet stronghold on the Don River delta, and Novochevassk, capital of the Don Cossack country, twenty-five miles to the northeast, the Russian high command announced today [July 28]. Overwhelmed Red Army defenders abandoned the twin cities commanding the lower stretch of the Don yesterday after a hopeless battle against massed German armored and motorized attackers, the midnight communiqué acknowledged.

مكتبة من الأصول



America Has to Bar The Door

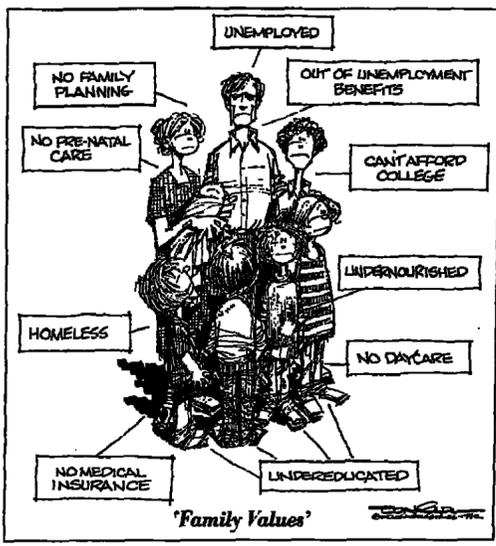
By Daniel James

COLUMBIA, Maryland. — Sept. 30 will have crossed the 100th anniversary of the United States' entry into the world war. It is a day to remember the 12 months of illegal immigration from Mexico and Central America that annually since 1989, the number of illegal immigrants has risen to 5 million people. Up to 5 million people are now in the United States without legal status. About 700,000 of these people enter legally each year. About 200,000 of these people enter illegally each year. About 200,000 of these people enter illegally each year. About 200,000 of these people enter illegally each year.

Tapping the Family Issue: Concern Is Deep and Real

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — In his acceptance speech at the Democratic convention, Bill Clinton used the word "family" 17 times, thus breaking the record previously held by my receding hairline. Mr. Clinton's use of the word "family" was not just a political incoherence. He used it because he knows that the word "family" has become a sacred word in the American psyche. It is a word that has become a sacred word in the American psyche. It is a word that has become a sacred word in the American psyche.



Slovakia: Dark History

Although the dissolution of the Czechoslovak state is sad for the Slovak people, it will at last remove the fig-leaves that Czechs have provided for a heinous Slovak history. Just as the election of Kurt Waldheim in Austria opened the world's eyes, so now the world may see the Slovaks, unlike the Czechs, were not the victims of the Munich Pact. They joined the Axis powers, declared war on the United States, executed American prisoners, had the only European parliament to vote to expel Jews, and were the first, outside of Germany, to deport Jews to Auschwitz. More than 60,000 were deported, 100 members of my family among them, and I was the only one from my family to return alive.

German Troop Talks

Regarding "Bonn Seeks Controls on Foreign Troops" (July 6) by Steve Vogel: As the German negotiator for the revision of the relevant troop-stationing agreements, I read Mr. Vogel's article with interest. So far, the negotiations have certainly not been easy, since most of the sending states have at least some interests that are different from ours. It was, however, our good fortune that the French position has been almost identical with ours throughout the talks. The talks have not been particularly

Those Glittering Ball Players' Salaries

By Leonard Koppett

PALO ALTO, California — If you believe that multimillion-dollar salaries for America's baseball players have got out of line, there is at least one objective measure that confirms your impression. Remember the old saying, intended as high praise, that someone is "worth his weight in gold"? Well, Babe Ruth and Joe DiMaggio were paid almost exactly that in their peak years and so were many other star players until the early 1980s. In 1928 Babe Ruth was in the second year of a three-year contract worth \$70,000 a year, by far the highest salary ever up to that time. The year before, he had set his record of 60 home runs and his fame transcended baseball. He was a world figure in the Jazz Age. In 1927 the average price of gold was \$20.67 an ounce. Gold is measured in troy ounces, defined as 480 grains. Ordinary ounces have 437.5 grains. Therefore, an ordinary pound equals 14.6 troy ounces. To get a person's weight in gold you multiply the price per ounce

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Down, Marlin: Regarding the report "Democrats are Targets of Sharp Attacks" (July 23): Marlin Fitzwater stigmatized Senator Al Gore, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, as "Mr. Sellout America." But Mr. Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, is paid by the taxpayers and not by the Republican National Committee. Unlike an elected official who makes a stupid political pronouncement and is subject to his constituents' votes, Mr. Fitzwater, a Bush pit bull, has no such leash. His statement was an improper use of the White House bully pulpit. This taxpayer does not want to subsidize Mr. Fitzwater's political activities. E. ERNEST GOLDSTEIN, Paris.

ADVERTISMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS July 27, 1992. A large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, ticker symbol, and price. Includes sections for International Funds, Global Funds, and Other Funds.

# Couture Goes Back To All Our Yesterdays

By Suzy Menkes  
 International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — Can fashion's future ever be its past? That is the question raised as haute couture drops hemlines. Try as designers might to skirt the issue, most of the clothes sent out so far look either like costumes from an old movie, or just plain old.

Paris couture is not coming up with radical thinking on the new lengths. It is just trying familiar tricks: jackets longer and more fitted; skirts split at front or back; knee-high boots; fancy hats and gloves. The

## PARIS FASHION

result mostly looks like a revival of something lurking in the back of the memory — if not the closet.

And so it was at Dior. If Madame likes traditional couture in the modern manner — and the clients raved over it — Gianfranco Ferré has just the combination of ice-cool tailoring with hot flashes of luxury. His Dior collections are always the same story: sleek suits that look best with narrow pants by day, and enough fabric at night to drape all the windows of Buckingham Palace. Add this season some lean, stern skirts (but only a token one-third) and a subtle and glowing color palette of bois de rose through coral.

But Ferré adds a whole heap more, and he really needs to get rid of ideas fixes that make his Dior designs — apart from the streamlined suits — look stuck in a time warp. Why does luxury have to be about wads of fur and wads of taffeta coat? Does driver these days knows how to handle a train? Does volume have to mean a leather circle skirt with horse-hair petticoats, and what do you do with all that on the plane? And why must models be haughty rather than naughty?

Ferré has an architect's vision and a splendid studio, which made the most of the pure tailoring: a long slender gray flannel dress or a milk-white pantsuit, its jacket curving up round the hips. There were also sleek evening clothes, like a sheath of black lace or a chinchilla coat shrugged over gray pants, tipped with embroidery. The chic line-up of Dior-clad front row clients — Paloma Picasso in organza blouse and pants, Joan Collins in steel gray, Sandra di Portanova in sunshine yellow, Ivana Trump in sugar pink pantsuit — were Ferré's most stylish advertisement.

So what is forward-looking fashion? Pierre Cardin embraced futurism 25 years ago and has been off on his own lunar trip ever since. He gave a sporty modernity to mid-calf coats (having a strong revival for fall) and long skirts, split at the front. They were shown with his exhaustively inventive jackets — with capelets, Chinese lantern sleeves or winged shoulders. Valentino steamed back to a mythical past when women had nothing to do but rearrange their Gloria Swanson tresses, smooth their skirts over their knees, shake a cocktail or shake a leg on the dance floor. In a splendid piece of scene-setting, he recreated the night club on the S.S. Normandic where ritzy clients like Nan Kempner, as well as designer Gianni Versace, sat at tiny tables sipping champagne while a singer roared prewar melodies. Making her front row debut was blonde 10-year-old Ivana Trump, wearing Tommy's gold and black silk Versace shirt.

The fashion message was spelled out in black and white: glamour for ever. Jackets were waisted and curvy, skirts were either long and full or slim-line breaking out perkily below the knees, and pantsuits exuded a Marlene Dietrich sensuality. Hats or 1940s-style berets completed the Silver Screen picture. The dominant theme, inspired by the decoration of the Normandic, was graphic black and white checks, stripes and chevrons, all meticulously constructed by Valentino's Roman studios.

The work force had also beavered away at soft evening dresses made in panels of ribbons, jackets of tiny tucks contouring the body, poured-on velvet sheath dresses with mermaid hemlines and the sort of ball dresses that fit snugly into a giant steamer trunk. The effect was of Hollywood style willed back to life with all the passion and technical skill Valentino could muster.

It is a world away from the urban violence and ethnic conflicts that forward-looking designers reflect. Giancarlo Giametli, Valentino's partner, denies that the designer took a Sunday night slot without full consultation with the Chambre Syndicale, high fashion's ruling body. But the fact remains that Pierre Bérégovoy, the French prime minister, his wife, daughter and the upscale clientele of Nina Ricci, showing after Valentino, were kept waiting for an hour because of the knock-on effect of close-together shows, using the same models.

Ricci's Gérard Pipart is one of couture's unsung designers. He makes clothes to please clients and fit the house image; that meant for fall a sporty freshness by day and prettiness at night. The show majored on pants, especially curvy pantsuits under long coats, which is how most women will resolve the Great Hemline Debate. Pipart's conventional looks were given a whisper of the wild with crocodile markings, snake prints, bead-work looking like bird feathers and fur in all its conventional deep-pile luxury.

JEAN-LOUIS Scherrer is skillful at catching the fashion wind and taming it to a mild zephyr. The savage, ethnic energy of tribal Africa comes out on his runway as spicy browns mixed with black, as a panther-print dress slithering across the body, or in a jacket woven with leopards-leaping. When he goes back to the boudoir for the lingerie look, there is the racy corset sculpted into a jeweled corset, or black lace encrusted in discreet panels on a simple white dress. Even the couture techniques themselves — the draping of a wisp of chiffon or botanical embroideries on lace — are delicate and refined. The clothes are conventional, but modern in their light-headed luxury.

But what about those long hemlines, done by Scherrer as mid-calf skirts, often split at the front, under a long fitted jacket, which is a good proportion. There were also mid-calf dresses in light silken fabrics that front-row client Isabelle d'Ornano decided was the prettiest way to handle long. She joined Scherrer's lunch party at L'Espadon at the Ritz, along with Pat Kennedy Lawford and Anne-Aymone Giscard d'Estaing, who is holding a fashion first in November: a benefit in aid of disadvantaged children in the form of an auction sale of haute couture outfits, donated by the couturiers and clients, and including a dress from the collection of the late Princess Grace of Monaco.



Clockwise from left: Ferré's gray cashmere coat for Dior; Valentino's Silver Screen glamour with split-front skirt; Nina Ricci's moon-and-stars tulle ball gown; Scherrer's draped sheath; Ivana and Ivanka Trump at the Valentino show.



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**STYLE MAKERS**  
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**N**EW YORK — Hey, it's the '90s. Sometimes you have to brace for the worst. "Whoopie-spl." Over at the new World Gym near Lincoln Center, where the earth-tone locker rooms

are still under construction and the steam room is but a stack of tiles and exposed piping. Billy Billizer, 28, a gemologist, was working out last week on exercise machinery that looked like so many helicopter parts.  
 "Ughhhhh," Billizer may never have to do more than run out some rainy Sunday morning for a carton of orange juice and an extra bag of bagels. But his lats, delts, traps and

quads are ready for anything. Three or four days a week, he runs through a 90-minute lifting, hoisting, pulling, straining workout that has left him tired and tough.  
 There are rewards, of course. "I eat about five meals a day," he said with a guiltless grin. "I feel like a newborn."  
 He looked as if he could tear through a steel door. The neighborhood gym — reworked, repainted

and repackaged — is making a comeback. Glitz is gone, along with the attendant who bends to every whim. In its place there is only a chorus of grunts and a pared-down mission statement.  
 The new gym is not a club where one has one's psyche scrubbed and back rubbed. It's a no-frills, no-fools room in which to break a sweat and sweat the details: the lka of the health-club culture.  
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**The new gym is a no-frills, no-fools room, not a club where one has one's psyche scrubbed and back rubbed.**

ical vulnerability engendered by a tenacious recession, people of all ages and all backgrounds in the 1990s find themselves wanting to be tough enough to face any disaster, real or imagined.  
 At the New World Gym, the props may be missing but the movements are roughly the same. And the faithful and the flabby have already started to pour in. A maze of sparkling white-and-blue machines that didn't exist even in concept a decade ago stand ready to meet even the worst of the wimps.  
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night with the perennial enticement of the perfect biceps, sculptured sartorius and trim abdominal.  
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 There, during a workout, he met Gold, a close friend of Schwarzenegger. The two started talking, and suddenly Schettino, a bulky but

**ACROSS**

- Dummy
- Produces produce
- Scornfully self-satisfied
- Sabot's sound on a pavement
- Dostoyevsky's The \_\_\_\_\_
- Altman's "Welcome \_\_\_\_\_"
- Galileo was one
- Cousin of etc
- Mint "for remembrance"
- Earnest attempt
- Flatfish
- Of bodily tissue
- Having rounded projections
- Some concerns of racers
- Aphorisms
- Gridiron feat
- U.S. satellite
- Radial
- Sparkling headress
- Mentor
- Newman film
- Sketch
- Noisy oil well
- Full of feeling
- Zasu of early films
- Half-sister of Liza
- Actor Dixon
- Saharan nomad
- Redoubtable
- Kitty swifter
- Api anagram for 17 Across
- Whaler's cask
- lovely as \_\_\_\_\_
- Salt's tale
- Norwegian river
- Lecture material
- D. S. Freeman subject
- Country singer Bandy
- T. Williams vehicle
- Co-creator of a law of radiation
- Inn off a highway
- Suffix with cell
- Scottish novelist: 1779-1839
- Foresight
- S. Lover's "Rory \_\_\_\_\_"
- Criticism
- Autocrat
- Shaping machine
- Hatred
- Shakespearean fan
- Atlas
- Suffix with Boswell
- Deny
- Calamitous
- MOMA display
- Female bullfighter
- One with a mortgage
- Some objects d'art
- Poi source
- Module, monog
- Dix or Knox
- Not written
- Pure and simple
- Pelagic predator
- A Siouan

**Down**

- Battle memento
- Too
- Kitchenware
- Ultimate
- Put on a pedicel
- Frosted
- One with a mortgage
- Some objects d'art
- Poi source
- Module, monog
- Dix or Knox
- Not written
- Pure and simple
- Pelagic predator
- A Siouan

**Solution to Puzzle of July 27**

CHAS	TABU	CLOD
MELOT	UPON	LORE
ILEDE	LJAR	EDDA
CLEANS	LATE	AGED
SEEN	ASNER	
PLAGER	GLEE	
LALO	BRAN	ADLI
AROMA	ODA	LOUPE
TAPED	TOTO	USSR
SASH	PATTON	
LUCRE	FLED	
FOIL	CLEAN	HANDS
LONE	TAMP	ORIEL
ASTA	ONIS	CANNA
MEIN	RAIRIE	BIATTI

**INTERNATIONAL**

**eggs Good for**  
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By Roger  
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**PARIS** — Michelin, the  
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 Michelin's main stock  
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**MICHELIN** (FRANCE)  
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 company's operating  
 profit rose 10% to  
 1,100 billion francs  
 (170 million dollars)  
 from 1,000 billion  
 francs in 1990-1991.  
 The company's  
 operating profit  
 margin rose to 12%  
 from 11% in 1990-  
 1991. Michelin's  
 operating profit  
 margin is the highest  
 among all French  
 companies. Michelin  
 is now a leading  
 world tire producer.  
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 world tire producer.

**CURRENCY RATES**

Country	Unit	Rate
USA	Dollar	1.00
West Germany	DM	1.63
France	FF	6.55
Italy	Lira	2036
Japan	Yen	163.6
UK	Pound	1.63
Spain	Peseta	166.4
Switzerland	Franc	1.75
Belgium	Franc	36.36
Netherlands	Guilder	2.36
Denmark	Krone	6.46
Sweden	Krona	10.46
Finland	Markka	5.94
Australia	Dollar	1.48
New Zealand	Dollar	1.35
Canada	Dollar	0.71
South Africa	Rand	1.76
India	Rupee	47.5
China	Yuan	15.8
South Korea	Won	200
Japan	Yen	163.6
USA	Dollar	1.00

**Other Dollar Values**

Country	Unit	Rate
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India	Rupee	47.5
China	Yuan	15.8
South Korea	Won	200

سكنا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS Signs Good for Michelin To Continue on Its Roll

By Roger Cohen
Paris — Michelin, the world's largest tire company, is not a stock that gives investors a comfortable ride. The company is notoriously secretive, making it difficult for analysts to make forecasts.

The surge in the stock's price should make a rights issue less onerous.

Several factors have contributed to Michelin's turnaround after the company's unprecedented loss of 4.81 billion francs in 1990.

Michelin, based in Clermont-Ferrand in central France, has imposed a radical cost-cutting program and eliminated more than 16,000 jobs in the last two years.

Indeed, in the replacement tire market, which accounts for over two-thirds of sales, Michelin has been able to lift prices over 15 percent in the last year, considerably helping its margins.

Michelin TRIMMED its losses to 699 million francs last year, and analysts predicted it would return to profit this year, with earnings in the 1.7 billion-franc range.

Still, problems remain. The company incurred huge debt in its 1990 acquisition of the United States tire maker Uniroyal-Goodrich.

"The company's borrowing is high, and there has been concern over this," said Robert Barber, an analyst at James Capel.

At the annual shareholders' meeting in April, the company's finance director, Eric Bourdais de Charbonnière, suggested that Michelin intended to cut its debt through a rights issue.

But Michelin has not said when the issue will take place or on what terms. Even the division of the company's capital within the Michelin family remains a secret.

Some uncertainty thus hangs over the shares, with investors concerned over the potential dilutive effect of the proposed rights issue.

"I doubt we'll see more upward movement until after the issue," said Mr. Longhurst of James Capel.

The recent surge in the stock price should make it less onerous for the company to improve the balance sheet through an issue, and dilution of the stock may be avoided if interest costs can be cut sufficiently.

Analysts remain favorably impressed by the company's overall performance and outstanding record in the development of new tire technology.

Michelin is now starting to market a "green tire" that the company says reduces friction with the road surface by 35 percent and can reduce fuel consumption by 5 percent.

Moreover, the company is working on a new production process that it says will allow production lines to improve flexibility.

"All tire companies are looking for efficient cost-cutting methods and improved quality," said Philip Ayton, an analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

But Michelin seems to be making the fastest progress.

EC Crafts Agreement On Excise, VAT Rates

By Charles Goldsmith
BRUSSELS — The European Community on Monday reached agreement on the broad outlines of a deal to set minimum excise and value-added taxes, an essential step toward abolition of tax frontiers in the EC's post-1992 single market.

Crucial to the massive package of eight different pieces of legislation was an agreement that value-added taxes must be 15 percent or higher, at least until the end of 1996.

Although an overall deal was reached, diplomats said Spain said tax issues relating to wine and heating oil still had to be resolved, and they were hopeful that lower-level diplomats could finalize those details later this week.

By establishing minimum rates, the package would prevent member states from tax-slashing ploys to attract shoppers from other Community nations.

Without harmonized rates, EC nations worried about a loss of tax revenues to its neighboring countries would have been tempted to retain border controls after the single market takes effect on Jan. 1.

Britain, which went along last year with a "political agreement" that VAT should be at least 15 percent, resisted an indefinite legal commitment to such a figure, but reluctantly agreed to such a binding minimum rate until Dec. 31, 1996.

EC ministers met a new rate for the post-1996 period.

Wellcome Issue Weighs on Price

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Wellcome Trust, the world's largest medical charity, said Monday that it had raised £2.16 billion (\$4.2 billion) through the sale of shares in Wellcome PLC in the largest private share sale ever.

A dealer at a U.S. securities house said a number of institutions took profits right when share trading opened on Monday. "With the market price at \$26 pence at the opening, a number of institutions which had bid at the offer price sold their allotments for an immediate 26 pence turn," he said.

Eyes on West, Turkey Strives to Cure Boom, Bust

By Tom Buerkle
ISTANBUL — After years of wavering on the fault line between Europe and Asia, Turkey now sees its economic and strategic interests tied more closely with the West as a result of the Gulf War and the collapse of the former Soviet Union.

government must overhaul its tax system and step up the pace of privatization to close the deficit, he said. "Unless these steps are taken, a very real improvement in chronic inflation will not take place," he said.

"Turkey has a vital role in the reshaping of the world," said Ilur Cevik, editor of the Turkish Daily News and a personal advisor to Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel. "We want to be a link to enhance stability in the area."

The potential of the new role as a bridge to the former Soviet Union was underscored earlier this month when Birlisim Mubenzir Burosu AS signed an \$11.7 billion deal to develop energy projects in Kazakhstan.

Honda Cuts U.S. Accord Production

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DETROIT — Honda Motor Co., fighting a yearlong sales slump of its popular Accord model, told suppliers it would cut production at its two U.S. assembly plants by 27,800 units in the next two fiscal quarters.

A Honda spokesman, Jeff Leestma, said there would be no layoffs, and emphasized sales of the Accord remained strong. "There will be absolutely no layoffs and the production lines will not be shut down at all," he said.

leaving its East Liberty facility to build Honda Civics. A spokesman for Honda in Detroit said the move would allow Honda to increase Civic production. The company plans to introduce a Civic coupe this fall, in addition to the Civic sedan and hatchback.

"Civic production is really not affected," the spokesman said. "In fact Civic sales are doing quite well. They're running about even almost to the unit with last year."

In Software, a Little Crime Adds Up

By John Markoff
SAN FRANCISCO — In his home in the heart of Silicon Valley, Charles Farnham, a software writer, has a remarkably complete collection of commercial programs for his Apple Macintosh computer.

programs that subscribers could copy. No arrests have been made in the case. Far more common than such organized activities is the exchange of floppy disks among friends.

Most large American corporations, government agencies and schools have strict rules that prohibit copying software — even when employees are trying only to make their work easier. Yet illegal sharing of software is a rapidly growing phenomenon and a widely accepted practice by the millions of people who use personal computers at work, at school, or in their homes.

The situation is far worse in countries where there is no tradition of protecting intellectual property, software industry executives said. A recent survey in Germany, for example, determined that there are fewer software programs purchased than computers — a certain indication that piracy is widespread.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for City, Currency, and Rate. Includes Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, etc.

Checked in Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich, Fridays in other centers; Toronto rates of 3 p.m.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and Rate. Includes Australian dollar, Hong Kong, etc.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, 180-day, and 360-day rates.

Source: Reuters, NAB Bank (Amsterdam), Citicorp Bank (Tokyo), Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan), Agence France Presse (Paris), Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo), Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto), IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, and 2 year rates.

Source: All Reuters except ECU; Lloyd Bank. Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for United States, Discount rate, Prime rate, Fed funds, etc.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, and 2 year rates.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Merrill Lynch Ready Assets, T. Rowe Price, etc.

GOLD

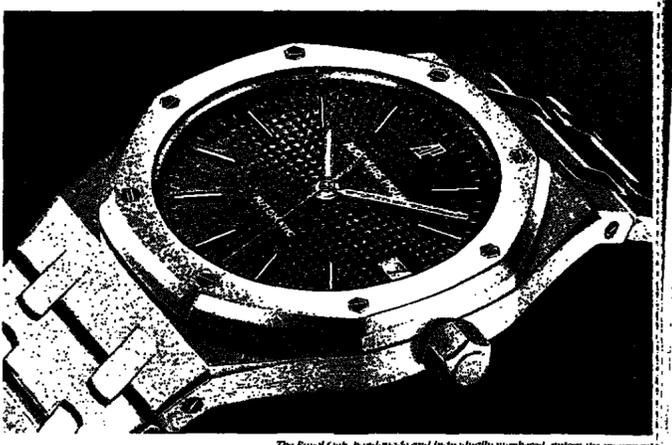
Table with columns for A.M., P.M., and C.M. prices for Gold, Silver, etc.

German Ministers in Spat Over Fallout on Rates

BONN — Tension over Germany's high interest rates has broken out in the government as Finance Minister Theo Waigel wrote an angry letter to Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann, accusing his colleague of leaving him alone to face French criticism of high German interest rates last week.

The Economics Ministry on Monday confirmed a report in Express newspaper that quoted Mr. Waigel as criticizing Mr. Möllemann's last-minute decision not to attend a meeting of the Franco-German Economic Council in Paris last Thursday.

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MARKET DIARY

Fearful Wall Street Trends Downward

NEW YORK — The stock market trended lower Monday, with the Dow Jones industrial average falling 350 points...

Analysts said U.S. stocks put on a decent performance in view of a decline in foreign markets, including a 1.2 percent slump in London and a 0.80 percent loss in Tokyo.

Dollar Closes Mixed Amid Iraq Uncertainty

NEW YORK — The dollar ended mixed on Monday as traders assessed tensions in the Gulf and awaited new figures on the U.S. economy.

The U.S. currency slid against the Deutsche mark, which was the main beneficiary of the Japanese discount rate...

Analysts said this week's key economic report is the second-quarter real growth rate for the U.S. economy, due out Thursday.

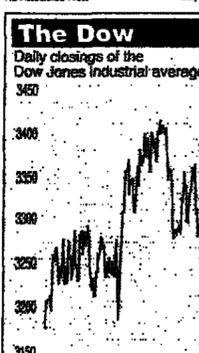


Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Most Active stocks.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Diary.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NASDAQ Diary.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Averages' showing Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. for various indices.

Table titled 'Standard & Poor's Indexes' showing High, Low, Close, Chg. for various sectors.

Table titled 'NYSE Most Active' showing stock symbols, prices, and changes.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' showing stock symbols, prices, and changes.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' showing stock symbols, prices, and changes.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, Change.

Table titled 'Metals' showing Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, Change.

Table titled 'Financial' showing Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, Change.

Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' showing Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

Goodyear Shares Up on Income Rise
PITTSBURGH (Reuters) — Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. shares rose Monday after it reported second-quarter net income that exceeded most Wall Street expectations...

Boeing Slips on Projection of Sales
SEATTLE (Reuters) — Shares of Boeing Co. skidded Monday despite the company's slightly higher second-quarter earnings...

Dow Corning Earnings Slide 84%
MIDLAND, Michigan (AP) — Dow Corning Corp. reported Monday its second-quarter earnings tumbled 84.4 percent because of a \$45 million pretax charge for getting out of the silicone gel breast implant business.

McCaw Wins Hong Kong Contract
HONG KONG (Bloomberg) — Hong Kong's postmaster general awarded a syndicate led by McCaw Cellular Communications Inc. the right to build the colony's first digital cellular communications network...

Ford to Expand Kentucky Factory
LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (Reuters) — Ford Motor Co. said it would proceed with a \$650 million plan to build a one million-square-foot addition to its Kentucky Truck plant here.

For the Record
Stone Container Corp. said its second-quarter loss widened to \$41.2 million, or 62 cents a share, from \$300,000, or break-even on a per-share basis, a year earlier...

RATES: Japan Discovers That Easy Money Is No Cure-All for Economy

(Continued from page 1) disclosure are far less demanding, and uncertainty over the amount of debt is a major concern in the market.

The Ministry of Finance estimates that banks face 7 trillion to 8 trillion yen in nonperforming loans, although some private-sector economists say the figure could be 10 times as high.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table of World Stock Markets showing various indices and their values.

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Table of U.S. Futures showing various contracts and their prices.

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Table of U.S. Futures showing various contracts and their prices.

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Vertical advertisement for Gorman & Co. featuring a large image of a man and text about financial services.





# BP Boosts Vietnam Spending

## Oil Search to Cost Up to \$2 Billion

HANOI — British Petroleum Co., which will have spent \$90 million looking for oil in Vietnam by the end of 1992, expects to spend an additional \$150 million on its next phase of explorations, a company executive said Monday.

John Browne, managing director and chief executive officer of London-based BP Exploration, said the company could eventually spend a total \$2 billion in Vietnam if it struck oil.

He said Vietnam had encouraging oil potential, despite a total of 18 dry wells drilled by foreign companies there since the late 1980s.

The Vietnamese-Russian joint venture Vietsovpetro pumped 3.94 million metric tons (27.6 million barrels) of crude last year from Bach Ho, Vietnam's only producing oil field. It is expected to produce 5.4 million tons in 1992.

BP, which is exploring in Vietnam with Norway's state oil company Statoil, has drilled two wells off central Vietnam's coast and has exploration rights in other areas.

Ian Vann, the company's general manager for international exploration, said Vietnam was believed to have significant oil, although less than the North Sea or Alaska.

**Japanese Aid Resumption**  
Japan aims to end the deadlock over millions of dollars in aid debts owed to it by Vietnam and resume aid to the country by the end of this year, Reuters reported from Tokyo.

A Foreign Ministry official refused to disclose the exact sum of the debts but said Hanoi has repaid only a portion of them.

Japan extended loans totaling 27.7 billion yen (\$218.9 million) at the current exchange rate to South Vietnam between 1970 and 1974. Aid was halted when Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1978.

# Foreign Brokers' Methods Rile Japan

TOKYO — Japanese officials are angry over the strategies that foreign brokerages are using to profit from the drop in the Tokyo stock market. But foreign traders say the officials are just looking for someone to blame for the market's decline.

"If Japanese stocks were a bargain, people would be buying like crazy," said John Doyle, a trader at Maruso Securities in Tokyo. "If you throw diamonds on the street, people will run out and pick them up. Believe me, the Japanese market isn't a bargain."

"I don't think it's fair to blame arbitrage operators for making the market go up or down," said Peter Rawle, an analyst at Smith New Court PLC. "You have to blame the people who have been buying or selling futures."

"Japanese investors have chosen not to buy Japanese equities," he said.

The recent sharp drop in stock prices could open foreign houses to new criticism. The Nikkei average, Japan's closely watched gauge of the stock market, has fallen 10 percent in two weeks. Traders said that during the latest round of declines, arbitrage and short selling were prominent.

Those two trading techniques — shorting stocks, or selling borrowed shares and buying them back at lower prices, and futures arbitrage, or trading to profit from pricing differences between stock and futures markets — are at the heart of the conflict.

In Japan, where traders have traditionally banded together to keep the market rallying, any trading to profit from market declines is viewed as gum in the wheels of corporate Japan. But foreign traders, who have honed the skills needed to profit from stock declines in their home markets, are slowly forcing the Japanese to update their rule book.

"The Japanese government doesn't like to face up to the fact that their market isn't a stock market in the Western sense," Mr. Doyle said. Mr. Doyle, who joined Maruso when it decided to adopt rather than fight foreign trading strategies, blames the stock declines on a reluctance among investors to buy at current price levels, rather than on shorting or arbitrage.

While the foreign brokerage firms have been reaping huge profits, Japanese houses have racked up their biggest losses in 28 years. In the year ended March 31, the Japanese branches of the U.S. companies Salomon Brothers Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Morgan Stanley & Co. showed higher profits than all Japanese brokerages except Nomura Securities Co. and Daiwa Securities Co.

But the complaints are louder among officials than from Japanese traders, who are slowly adapting to the new practices.

When the Nikkei average dropped 14 percent from April 1 to April 10, the Japan Securities Dealers Association blamed it on short selling by foreign brokerages. The association charged that foreign houses were aggressively selling Japanese bank stocks from fund managers and life insurers, driving down prices, and then buying them back at a profit.

The Finance Ministry responded by pressuring Japanese insurers not to lead to other investors, particularly foreigners.

True, foreigners were shorting stocks in April, said Shigeru Akiba, a trading director at JBS Philips & Drew International, but they were quickly joined by Japanese firms.

The rules to limit arbitrage have been more severe. Foreign securities houses account for about 70 percent of arbitrage activity in Japan.

The Finance Ministry and stock exchange officials said arbitrage trading has exaggerated stock declines. The Tokyo and Osaka exchanges have responded by raising commissions and margins and by ordering increased disclosure on arbitrage-related trading.

Foreign traders said the stronger regulations were well-intentioned but misplaced.

Foreign investors in fact buy more than they sell, Mr. Rawle of Smith New Court said. Foreigners bought a net \$9.4 billion of Japanese stocks in the first half of 1992. Japanese corporate and institutional investors, meanwhile, have been net sellers so far this year.

# Thai Air Falls Below Offer Price

BANGKOK — Shares in Thai Airways International tumbled below their offering price in the third day of trading on Monday, depressing the Bangkok stock exchange and leading some analysts to look for government support of the stock.

Shares in the national airline, which was listed on Thursday and accounts for about 7.2 percent of the market's capitalization, fell 5.5 baht, to 55.5 baht (\$2.20), below the initial offering price of 60 baht. Traders said the shares fell because of an expected 20 percent drop in tourism this year.

The Bangkok exchange's SET index fell 11.22 points, or 1.5 percent, to 734.94.

The government, which still controls 93 percent of the airline's equity through the Finance Ministry, cannot afford to let the stock fall more, said Supachai Ekul, vice president of Nithipai Capital, or it will have trouble listing other state-owned companies.

Other analysts, however, said the government was unlikely to support the price of Thai Airways by buying back shares. "There's no point," said Teerawat Jongtaweechol, an analyst at Capital Securities & Finance. "It's healthier to let the market determine the price. After all, we're talking about a company with excellent long-term growth prospects, especially once the military's influence is reduced."

**Singapore Air Shares Up**  
Singapore Airlines shares surged in heavy trading on Monday, taking the stock market with it, on news of the company's proposed one-for-one bonus issue, Agence France Presse reported from Singapore.

The airline's local shares rose to 13.70 Singapore dollars (\$8.48), up 1 dollar from Friday. Its foreign shares were unchanged, at 17.20 dollars.

The Straits Times industrial index climbed 21.03 points, or 1.5 percent, to 1,422.34.

The one-for-one bonus issue surprised shareholders, who had expected at best to receive one bonus share for every five they held.

# Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	5,664.39	5,862.02	-3.21
Singapore	Straits Times	1,422.34	1,401.31	+1.50
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,606.30	1,609.60	-0.21
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	15,373.34	15,497.79	-0.80
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	589.70	593.53	-0.65
Bangkok	SET	734.94	746.16	-1.50
Seoul	Composite Stock	517.48	521.76	-0.82
Taipei	Weighted Price	4,008.22	4,018.85	-0.26
Manila	Composite	1,475.10	1,463.39	+0.80
Jakarta	Stock Index	318.94	319.90	-0.30
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,650.51	1,548.72	+0.12
Bombay	National Index	1,266.40	1,233.47	+2.67

# Very briefly:

- The Bombay Stock Exchange rallied after a special court ruled in favor of an exchange petition to free shares seized by the government by connection with a financial scandal. Brokers ended their latest boycott of the market, which was called to protest against the government action.
- South Korea's trade deficit in the first half of 1992 totaled \$4.95 billion, on a custom clearance basis, down 21 percent from the like 1991 period. In June the deficit was \$24 million, down \$510 million from May.
- The Federation of Korean Industries said capital investment by major manufacturers fell to 3.68 trillion won (\$4.6 billion) in the first half, down from 4.34 trillion won a year earlier.
- North Korea and South Korea agreed on the need for an investment guarantee pact and other measures to establish full economic cooperation.
- Japan said sales at large retail stores dropped 4.3 percent from 1991, to 1.73 trillion yen (\$13.8 billion) in June, and that retail spending would remain weak in July.
- Kubiyshneff, Russia's state oil company four Japanese concerns — Teikoku Oil Co., Toyo Engineering Corp., Mitsui Oil Exploration Co. and Santee Corp. — are considering a venture to increase oil production in the Volga region.
- Japan Bond Research Institute, citing earnings concerns, cut ratings on NEC Corp. and Fujitsu Ltd.'s straight bonds, warrant bonds and convertible bonds to AA plus from AAA.
- The Singapore International Monetary Exchange said it will offer a rebate of 50 U.S. cents from next month on clearing fees for Eurodollar futures and options contracts to encourage more active trading.
- The Australian Bureau of Statistics said registrations of new motor vehicles in Australia increased by a seasonally adjusted 20.6 percent in June from May, to 49,663.

# A Rent Appears in Hong Kong Boom

HONG KONG — Hong Kong property prices continued to rise in the second quarter of the year, driven by demand from end users and negative real interest rates that have led investors to shift from financial instruments, analysts said.

But rents for all categories of real estate are failing to keep pace with prices, according to data collected by Jones Lang Wootton, an international real estate consulting firm. And some analysts said prices might not go much higher soon.

Despite a speculative aspect, analysts said they were not concerned about the health of the market.

"There is buying interest both from end users and from investors," said Peter Churchhouse, head of research at Morgan Stanley Asia. Real estate analysts said main-

land Chinese companies particularly had been aggressive buyers of commercial property.

In the commercial sector, rents are about 25 percent below the peak in 1989, but prices are reaching new highs. For example, the Jones Lang Wootton index showed a 25.88 percent rise in office-property prices so far this year, while office rents in the period rose just 3.13 percent.

The fact that investors are willing to pay more for the same rental income is a sign of a healthy market, Mr. Churchhouse said.

One measure of the speculative nature of the activity in the property market is the number of sales of residential property. A monthly level of 6,500 to 7,000 transactions is normal in Hong Kong, Mr. Churchhouse said. In the middle of

# Nomura Turns Tough on Debts

TOKYO — Nomura Finance Co., a nonbank financial institution affiliated with Nomura Securities Co., said Monday it was stepping up efforts to collect loans from clients.

Nomura Finance will also set up several subsidiaries to which it will transfer real estate put up as collateral against loans that are now in arrears. The new units will hold the properties until the market rebounds.

It will also be selective in its mortgage-backed securities, business, limiting customers to listed companies.

# AMEX

Monday's Closing

10 High	10 Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	52 Low	1 PA	Chg
100	95	IBM	4.00	4.2	12	162	140	100	+5
100	95	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	100	80	100	+20
100	95	Apple	0.00	0.0	18	100	80	100	+15
100	95	Oracle	0.00	0.0	20	100	80	100	+10
100	95	Novell	0.00	0.0	22	100	80	100	+8
100	95	Lotus	0.00	0.0	25	100	80	100	+6
100	95	Intuit	0.00	0.0	28	100	80	100	+4
100	95	Visa	0.00	0.0	30	100	80	100	+3
100	95	MasterCard	0.00	0.0	32	100	80	100	+2
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	35	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	38	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	40	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	42	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	45	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	48	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	50	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	52	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	55	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	58	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	60	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	62	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	65	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	68	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	70	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	72	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	75	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	78	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	80	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	82	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	85	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	88	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	90	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	92	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	95	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	98	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	100	100	80	100	+1

# NYSE

Monday's Closing

10 High	10 Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	52 Low	1 PA	Chg
100	95	IBM	4.00	4.2	12	162	140	100	+5
100	95	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	100	80	100	+20
100	95	Apple	0.00	0.0	18	100	80	100	+15
100	95	Oracle	0.00	0.0	20	100	80	100	+10
100	95	Novell	0.00	0.0	22	100	80	100	+8
100	95	Lotus	0.00	0.0	25	100	80	100	+6
100	95	Intuit	0.00	0.0	28	100	80	100	+4
100	95	Visa	0.00	0.0	30	100	80	100	+3
100	95	MasterCard	0.00	0.0	32	100	80	100	+2
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	35	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	38	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	40	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	42	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	45	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	48	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	50	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	52	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	55	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	58	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	60	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	62	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	65	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	68	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	70	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	72	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	75	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	78	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	80	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	82	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	85	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	88	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	90	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	92	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	95	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Genentech	0.00	0.0	98	100	80	100	+1
100	95	Amgen	0.00	0.0	100	100	80	100	+1

# NYSE

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100	95	Apple	0.00	0.0	18	100	80	100	+15
100	95	Oracle	0.00	0.0	20	100	80	100	+10
100	95	Novell	0.00	0.0	22	100	80	100	+8
100	95	Lotus	0.00	0.0	25	100	80	100	+6
100	95	Intuit	0.00	0.0	28	100	80	100	+4
100	95	Visa	0.00	0.0	30				





# SPORTS OLYMPICS

## OLYMPICS ON TELEVISION

### Tuesday's Events

All times are GMT  
**Badminton** — Men's and women's singles, first round, 0800; men's and women's doubles, first round, 0800; men's and women's singles, first round, 1500; men's and women's doubles, first round, 1500.  
**Baseball** — U.S. vs. Italy, 1900; Taiwan vs. Puerto Rico, 1900; Dominican Republic vs. Spain, 1900; Japan vs. Cuba, 1900.  
**Boxing** — First round, 1100; First round, 1700.  
**Cycling** — Men's and women's sprint prelims, 0800; men's and women's sprint prelims, 1600; men's 4,000-meter individual pursuit, prelims, 1600; men's individual points race, prelims, 1800.  
**Diving** — Men's springboard prelims, 0800; men's springboard prelims, 1300.  
**Equestrian** — Three-day event, dressage test, 1230.  
**Artistic Gymnastics** — Women's team optional exercises, 0930; women's team optional exercises, final, 1800.  
**Men's Field Hockey** — India vs. Argentina, 0745; Unified Team vs. Malaysia, 0815; Australia vs. Egypt, 1400; New Zealand vs. Pakistan, 1530; Spain vs. Netherlands, 1600; Germany vs. Britain, 1800.  
**Judo** — Men's and women's half heavyweight, 1430.  
**Modern Pentathlon** — Cross Country, 0900.  
**Pilates** — Trinqueta prelims, 0700; Fronteire prelims, 1000; Long and short cut prelims, 1400.  
**Roller Hockey** — Switzerland vs. Japan, 1600; Australia vs. Angola, 1600; Portugal vs. Argentina, 1730; Brazil vs. Netherlands, 1730; U.S. vs. Italy, 1900; Spain vs. Germany, 1900.  
**Rowing** — Women's single sculls; women's quadruple sculls; women's eight with coxswain; men's pairs with coxswain; men's eight with coxswain, 0800.  
**Shooting** — Men's air pistol, 0700; skeet, clay target, semifinals, 0700; men's air pistol, final, 1030; skeet, clay target, final, 1200.  
**Soccer** — Sweden vs. Morocco, 1700; Ghana vs. Denmark, 1700; Paraguay vs. South Korea, 1900; Mexico vs. Australia, 1900.  
**Swimming** — Heats, 0900; women's 400-meter freestyle; men's 100-meter freestyle; women's 100-meter backstroke; men's 200-meter backstroke; women's 400-meter freestyle; men's 100-meter freestyle; women's 100-meter backstroke; men's 200-meter backstroke; women's 400-meter freestyle relay.  
**Table Tennis** — 16 women's first round doubles, 1800; 16 men's first round doubles, 1400.  
**Tennis** — 16 men's singles first round, 0800; 16 women's singles first round, 0800.  
**Men's Volleyball** — Cuba vs. Algeria, 0830; U.S. vs. Canada, 1100; Japan vs. France, 1300; Brazil vs. Unified Team, 1530; Spain vs. Italy, 1700; South Korea vs. Netherlands, 1930.  
**Weightlifting** — Featherweight (60kg), 1030; featherweight (60kg), final, 1630.  
**Gymnastics** — Men's 48kg, 57kg, 62kg, 68kg, 74kg, 82kg, 90kg, 100kg-plus prelims; 52kg, 58kg, 100kg final, 0800; 57kg, 62kg, 74kg, 82kg, 90kg, 100kg-plus prelims, 1500; 52kg, 68kg, 100kg, final, 1700.  
**Yachting** — Men's and women's Lechner, third and fourth races, 1115; Europe, second race, Finn, second race; men's and women's 470, second race; Flying Dutchman, second race; Soling, second race; Tornado, second race, 1130.

### Tuesday's TV

**EUROPE**  
 All hours are local  
**Eurosport** — 24-hour coverage.  
 Eurosport is a satellite channel that can be received in Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Britain, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.  
**Austria** — FS2: 0600, 0800, 1310, 1700, 1805, 1830, 1930, 2015, 2230.  
**Belgium** — Tele21: 1200-2300; TVTWEE: 1600-2400.  
**Britain** — BBC-1: 0855-1255, 1350-1735, 2000-2100, 2200-2400; BBC-2: 1300-1350, 1735-2000.  
**Denmark** — DR: 0700, 0830, 0955, 1300, 1800, 1800, 2200; TV2: 0810, 0910, 1010, 1110, 1205, 1700, 2100, 2215.  
**Finland** — TV1: 1800-2030; TV2: 2130-0100.  
**France** — FR3: 0800-1330, 2000-2230; A2: 1330-2000; Canal +: 24-hour coverage.  
**Germany** — ZDF: 0800-1800, 1925-2145, 2200-0015.  
**Greece** — ET-3: 1100-1300; ET-2: 1600-1855, 2400-0130; ET-1: 1855-2400.  
**Ireland** — Network2: 0800-2400.  
**Italy** — RAI1: 0755-1400, 1950-2030, 2245-2400; RAIUNO: 1400-1930, 2040-2245; RAIQUE: 2400-0200.  
**Netherlands** — Nederland3: 0800-1200, 1210-1755, 1820-1830, 1850-2155, 2245-0030.  
**Norway** — NRK: 0750-1315, 1815-1830, 2220-0030.  
**Spain** — TVE2: 0800-0100.  
**Sweden** — Kanal1: 1925-2000; TV2: 1000-1925, 2000-0100.  
**Switzerland** — DRS: 1125-1515, 1730-1755, 2220-0200; DRS sports channel: 1755-2355; TSF: 1125-1515; TSR: 0600-0815, 2305-2350.

**ASIA/PACIFIC**  
 All hours are local  
**Australia** — The Seven Network: 0700-0900, 1200-1800, 1930.  
**China** — CCTV: 0625-0800, 0915-1200, 1221-1305, 2010-2040, 2050-2110, 2130-2330; CCTV8: 1600-1930.  
**Hong Kong** — TVB Pearl: 0700-0730, 0800-0830, 2400-0500; ATV: 0800-0900, 1830-2000, 2300-0300.  
**Japan** — NHK General: 0800-0800, 0835-1150, 1705-1827, 2140-2300, 2400-0545; NHK BS-1: 0500-2100, 2200-0530.  
**Malaysia** — TV3: 0800-0900, 1500-1800, 2230-0500.  
**New Zealand** — NZTV1: 1700-1800, 1930-1030.  
**Singapore** — SSC: 0600-0800, 1900-0300.  
**South Korea** — KBS1: 0600-0800, 0830-1230, 2200-0200; MBC: 0600-0645, 0740-0800, 1000-1300, 1740-1810, 2145-2200, 2300-0300.  
**Taiwan** — TV: 1100-1200, 2100-2200; CTV: 1300-1700; CTS: 1700-1800, 2400-0200.  
**Thailand** — BTV5: 2330-0130, 0200-0300.

**NORTH AMERICA**  
 All hours are EST  
**Canada** — CTV: 0230.  
**United States** — NBC: 0700-1000, 1930-2400, 0035-0205.

## Village Game Room Is Hottest Cool Place

By William Drozdiak

**BARCELONA** — Down at the bowling alley, the competition was hot and heavy. A couple of Swedish women were screaming at their male compatriots for throwing a gutter ball and blowing the match. Over at the Terminator Man video game, Zaire and Burkina Faso were locked in close combat at about 6,000 points apiece. Meanwhile, a Kenyan athlete was pleading for help after getting stuck upside down in the flight simulator.

The recreation room has already become one of the most popular places to fraternize for the 10,000 athletes staying at the seaside Olympic Village. Even though fresh sand was dumped along five kilometers (three miles) of the coast as part of the renovation drive for the Olympics, the local authorities have been disappointed to see so few of the athletes frolicking on their private beach.

The hot and humid weather has forced most of the athletes to seek air-conditioned comfort in the game rooms

between their practice workouts and medal competitions. Word also got around about the Mediterranean's pollution. In the days before the Games, a few sailors and inured swimmers complained about the foul water, which was found to be 10 times dirtier than the limit set for minimal hygiene by the European Community. So much for a global reprise of "Beach Blanket Bingo."

The athletes' cafeteria is jammed throughout the long sweltering afternoons, when most Spaniards enjoy their interminable lunches or snooze away the heat with a siesta. A vast buffet of international foods is laid out to keep all the athletes happy and feeling at home: heaping plates of lasagna and spaghetti for Italians and carb-loading Americans, kimchee, or pickled cabbage, for the Koreans and smoked fish for the Nordic teams.

The Village disco comes alive at about 11 P.M. and stays open until dawn for those who don't bother with curfews. The atmosphere is relaxed and congenial. So far the real world's political tensions have not spoiled the mood.

The Olympic protocol office has taken pains to keep a

distance between the residences of enemy nations. Iraq's 11 athletes and officials do not see much of the team from neighbor Kuwait. "They go their way and we go ours," said a Kuwaiti athlete.

While the U.S. basketball team relaxes in plush suites at a hotel, the rest of the teams seem content to put up with the village's more spartan surroundings. Chuck Daly, the U.S. basketball coach, said that the small size of the Olympic Village apartments, which will be sold off for up to \$400,000 apiece after the Games, obliged his players to stay elsewhere to accommodate their big bodies, if not their egos.

On the other hand, Delf Schrempf, the National Basketball Association forward who is competing here for his native Germany, prefers to stay in the village. He said he wanted to savor the Olympic experience by getting to know the best athletes from around the world. At 2.08 meters (6 feet, 10 inches), Schrempf also is trying to cope with the difficulty of small rooms and small beds, but evidently feels the sacrifice is worth the emotional payoff in terms of the Olympic Village's human experience.

## For Karolyi, the Last Campaign?

By Michael Janofsky

**BARCELONA** — Bela Karolyi, the coach who has led the U.S. women's gymnastics team and so many others to international achievement could well be embarking on his final campaign.

Karolyi, a coach for 19 years in Romania and 11 in Houston after he defected from his homeland, said he planned to consider other opportunities in gymnastics when the 1992 Olympics end.

He was not specific, although he mentioned things like helping other coaches, giving motivational speeches, serving as an administrator. But of all the possibilities he cited, none involved molding young women into Olympic medal contenders.

"When the Olympics are over and my mind is focused, it will be time to make some plans," he said. "That's when I will try to work out some direction."

Some suggest that the famed gymnastics coach is growing weary of the medal chase and all it entails — anxious parents, jealous colleagues, demanding federation officials and endless hours in the gym overseeing workouts.

The only interruption in 30 years of coaching, he remembered, was a six-month

motivation. He feels that compromises his goals. Like some of the other coaches, they might prefer a fair environment for all. Bela wants to do whatever he needs to do to win.

Since shortly after defecting, Karolyi has developed into one of the major forces of the sport in the United States.

He has not always satisfied everyone along the way. More than a few people have been put off by his brashness, including parents of children who did not achieve their goals or federation officials who balk at his frequent criticisms or rival coaches who cannot generate the same success or attention.

But the results of his work were always there to measure against others, and none of his contemporaries has been more successful. Three members of the current team are from his gym — Zmeskal, Kern Strug and Betty Okino.



Bela Karolyi with Kim Zmeskal, his latest prize student, after her fall.

He was not specific, although he mentioned things like helping other coaches, giving motivational speeches, serving as an administrator. But of all the possibilities he cited, none involved molding young women into Olympic medal contenders.

"When the Olympics are over and my mind is focused, it will be time to make some plans," he said. "That's when I will try to work out some direction."

This is Karolyi's sixth Olympics as a coach, and he has enjoyed more success than most, highlighted by all-around titles for Nadia Comaneci of Romania in 1976 and Mary Lou Retton of the United States in 1984.

Kim Zmeskal, his prize student the last few years and the 1991 world champion, had been favored to challenge Svetlana Boginskaya of the Unified Team for the all-around gold medal in Barcelona until a mistake on the balance beam Sunday night pushed her well off the lead.

But enough might be enough. Several officials who work with Karolyi on a variety of gymnastics events said that they have noticed changes in him recently, changes that suggest he is growing weary of the medal chase and all it entails — anxious parents, jealous colleagues, demanding federation officials and endless hours in the gym overseeing workouts.

His season ended, he was consulting with airlines Monday to find a flight back to Washington. He lives in the Virginia suburbs.

Ibrahim Okash, a 27-year-old 800-meter runner who lives in Los Angeles, was training as usual until he injured a hamstring muscle, making him a doubtful starter when track and field begins on Friday, Monday, he visited a Barcelona hospital to receive treatment.

Mr. Charles said he had expected to round up at least a dozen more Somalis for the Games, mostly marathon and long-distance runners. But they were not to be found.

"The situation is so hard in the country," he said. "They had all run away, and some were good runners."

Sadly, he knew where one was. Mohiddin Moh Kulmiye had run in the 1984 and 1988 Olympic marathons and had been looking forward to another try. Six months ago, he was killed by gunfire.

## Somalia — A Team Without a Country

By Michael Janofsky

**BARCELONA** — Hours before the opening ceremonies of the Barcelona Olympics last Saturday, the doctor examining Abdi Bile's right leg found a stress fracture and prepared to place the leg in a cast. Bile objected. "I have to walk in opening ceremonies," he said. "If I cannot run, I must walk."

Reluctantly, the doctor agreed to wrap the leg tightly in a bandage so Bile, once the world's leading 1,500-meter runner, could march proudly behind the flag of Somalia in the parade of nations here.

In a real sense, however, the tiny group of men who waved to the crowd when Somalia was introduced were representing a memory more than a country. After years of economic decay, drought, starvation, revolution and tribal warfare, Somalia barely exists in any formal sense. Once the regime of President Siad Barre was overthrown 18 months ago, roving bands of warriors came as close as anything to a ruling faction.

They will come to your house and tell you at gunpoint what they want. Everybody is looking for something to eat, dress or loot. The main reason for all this is economic. These are 100 percent economic freedom fighters. They will shoot you for your watch.

It is from this environment that Somalia's lone healthy athlete and the other two officials attending the Barcelona Games had come.

The officials — Mohamed Salah Ahmed Charles, the secretary general of the Olympic committee, and Said Ali, the chief of the delegation — look more than a month to arrive. They traveled by light aircraft to Djibouti, to the northwest of Somalia, then by boat for a two-week crossing of the Gulf of Oman into Yemen, where they stayed another two weeks in the capital, San'a, to make arrangements.

Officers of the National Olympic Committee of Yemen invited them to use the kind of facilities they no longer had, like an office with telephones and a fax machine. The Somalis had missed the July 10 deadline for entering athletes in the Games but explained the situation

to the Barcelona organizers, who assured them a team would be welcome. That settled, they arrived in Barcelona by air on July 24, the day before opening ceremonies.

"They are still waiting for their only healthy athlete, Shidane Omar, a 22-year-old 400-meter runner from Belet Weyne, a town on the western border with Ethiopia. His route was the same, but without the extended time in San'a. "He is on his way," Charles said. "Maybe he arrives tomorrow. Maybe in two days."

As an athlete, Mr. Omar is probably more dedicated than talented, training as he can, unafraid of the ravages around him, for a simple reason.

"These guys looting," Mr. Dahir said. "If you have nothing of value, they leave you alone. I used to jog in the street all the time."

At least Mr. Omar can compete. Mr. Bile, 29, a world champion five years ago, had been recovering from an injury to his left leg, when he began developing problems with his right. He thought little of it and came to Barcelona after training eight months in San Diego. But

running increased the pain, forcing him to see a doctor, who took x-rays and discovered the stress fracture.

His season ended, he was consulting with airlines Monday to find a flight back to Washington. He lives in the Virginia suburbs.

Ibrahim Okash, a 27-year-old 800-meter runner who lives in Los Angeles, was training as usual until he injured a hamstring muscle, making him a doubtful starter when track and field begins on Friday, Monday, he visited a Barcelona hospital to receive treatment.

Mr. Charles said he had expected to round up at least a dozen more Somalis for the Games, mostly marathon and long-distance runners. But they were not to be found.

"The situation is so hard in the country," he said. "They had all run away, and some were good runners."

Sadly, he knew where one was. Mohiddin Moh Kulmiye had run in the 1984 and 1988 Olympic marathons and had been looking forward to another try. Six months ago, he was killed by gunfire.

"It is more than terrible; it is a disaster," said Ahmed Abdi Dahir, a member of the national Olympic committee that exists in name only. "There is no government, no system, no security. All the normal facilities you would see in a country no more exist. Everything you could name is shut down. Our Olympic committee, it exists only as persons. It does not exist as an office. We have no post office box, no telephones. It was all destroyed."

A nation of 8 million on the horn of East Africa, Somalia has been at war with itself or others for the last 15 years. Mr. Barre's leftist rule managed to provide a small degree of order. But once he was chased from his native country each year to keep his green card. A month ago, he came back to Los Angeles after seven months in Somalia.

He was stunned by the degeneration of life in a city, finding semblance of order only through the most powerful of about 40 armed tribal groups. Otherwise, he said, looting and violence dictate the daily lifestyle. Some tribal groups, he said, have supplies of ammunition left over from vast supplies of weapons supplied by the Soviet Union through 1980, then the United States.

"Exactly like L.A. but wilder," Mr. Dahir said, referring to the riots that followed the Rodney King verdict this spring. "First, it had been directed at the president. Then, the target was diverted to businesses, shops and residences.

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SHOOTING

Summary of shooting events including Men's Air Rifle, Women's 10m Air Rifle, and Women's 10m Table Air Rifle.

Summary of basketball events including Women's 10m Air Rifle, Women's 10m Table Air Rifle, and Women's 10m Pistol.

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Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, featuring the word 'SPO' at the top and 'U.S. Has the On Taiwan' below it. It includes a byline 'By Dave' and a large headline.

Worldwide Sponsor 1992 Olympic Games logo featuring the Olympic rings and the Visa logo.

# SPORTS OLYMPICS

## U.S. Has the Goods On Taiwan's Pitcher

By Dave Anderson  
New York Times Service

**BARCELONA** — At the end of the U.S. Olympic baseball team's dugout, the scouting report on Taiwan's starting pitcher, left-hander Chen-Jong Lo, was taped to the wall.

"This to get hitters to chase bad balls early in the count," it read in part next to three photos of his delivery. "Make him get the ball up. Does not have a true strikeout pitch. Be patient."

Ron Fraser, the U.S. coach, received that report from two scouts dispatched to Beijing to inspect the Taiwan team in last year's Asian Games. And true to the report, during the second inning Monday Lo got high with his pitches, especially a change-up that Chad McConnell, the right fielder recently drafted in the first round by the Philadelphia Phillies, smashed for a three-run homer that started a 10-9 victory.

"Our pitches didn't hold," Fraser said later, "but our hitters did what they had to do to win."

Phil Nevin, the third baseman selected by the Houston Astros as the first choice in the recent draft, drove in three runs with a homer and two doubles. McConnell also had two singles. Charles Johnson, the catcher taken by the Florida Marlins, had three singles and centerfielder Jeffrey Hammonds, the Baltimore Orioles' first choice, had two singles.

"This was the first close intense game we've had," Nevin said. "The best game we've had for the overall mentality of team unity." In the first official gold-medal Olympic baseball tournament, the U.S. team is now 2-0, along with Cuba, an 18-1 victor Monday over Italy.

After Tuesday's game against Italy, the American team will play Cuba on Wednesday in its first crucial test. In seven pre-Olympic games with the Cubans, the Americans lost five.

But even if Fraser's team were to lose to both Cuba and Japan, victories over each of its five other opponents would qualify it for the four-team medal round next Tuesday and Wednesday.

"That's why this Taipei game was so important to us," said right-hander Rick Greene, the Detroit Tigers' first-round choice. "We couldn't let this one get away."

Greene and Darren Dreifort almost did. When Greene replaced starter Ron Villone in the sixth, he walked three consecutive batters, forcing in the run that narrowed the U.S. lead to 7-5. After Nevin's two-run homer helped create a 10-5 lead, Dreifort surrendered a three-run homer to Kuang-Shih Wang in a four-run seventh before retiring the last seven batters in order.

"Darren's our No. 1 guy in the bullpen," Fraser said. "He closes it. He stayed out there and got it done."

Seven of the Taiwan players once appeared in the Little League World Series in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, including Chien-Fu Kuo Lee, who had three strikeouts in obtaining the last seven outs. Nevin assessed his split-fingered fastball as "one of the best I've seen." No scouting report had been posted on him.

## Spain Gets First Gold as Cyclist Sets Olympic Mark

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BARCELONA** — José Moreno of Spain won the host country's first gold medal of the Summer Games on Monday with an Olympic record in the one-kilometer cycling time trial.

Moreno finished in 1 minute, 33.42 seconds to win Spain's fifth gold medal ever and first ever in cycling. Shane Kelly of Australia won a surprise silver and Erin Hartwell of the United States captured the bronze.

Moreno, 23, the defending world champion, circled the track after his victory with his right fist raised to a rapt crowd of 3,500.

He was the last of 32 riders and the crowd cheered him on louder and louder with each lap, then gave him a five-minute standing ovation when he eclipsed the Olympic record of 1:03.91 set by France's Pierre Trentin in Mexico in 1968.

Teammates and friends hoisted him on their shoulders for a victory lap, a fedora on his head and flowers in his hand.

Earlier, in the men's 4,000-meter cycling individual pursuit qualifying, Chris Boardman of Britain also posted an Olympic record, clocking 4 minutes, 27.57 seconds.

He was one of three riders who broke the record of 4:32.00, set by Gintautas Umaras of the Soviet Union at the 1988 Seoul Games.

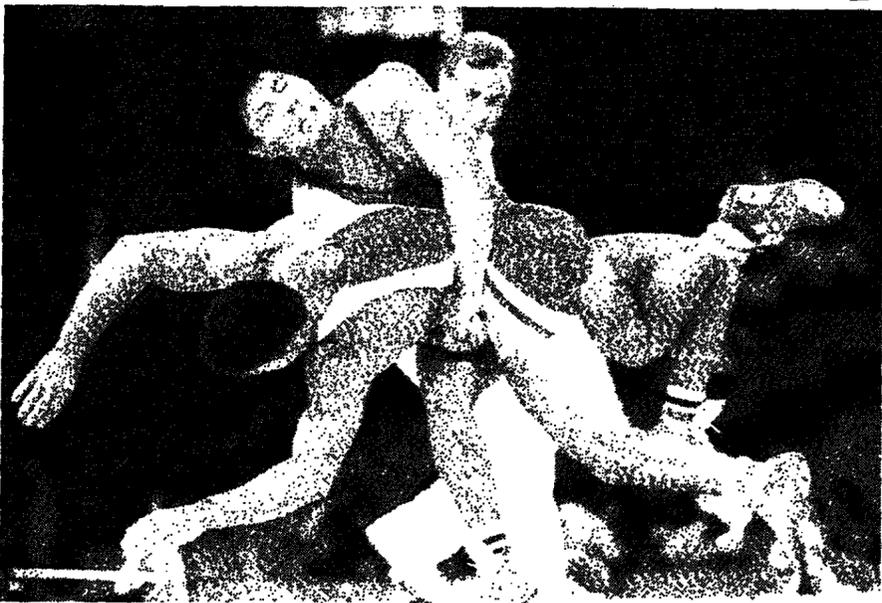
Boardman, who will face Denmark's Jan Petersen on Tuesday, set the mark on the quick, wooden track, besting Australia's Mark Kingland, who had broken Umaras' record just a half-hour earlier in 4:31.03.

Jens Lehmann of Germany, the gold-medal favorite, also best Umaras' mark, posting a 4:30.054 time in the final race.

Umaras still owns the world record of 4:31.160, set in Seoul in 1987. Boardman's mark does not count as a world record because it must be set with solo rides.

In other events, news agencies reported:

• Germans picked up two victories, an Italian lost and a member



China's Wei Qingkun appeared to have control of France's Yvon Riemer in a Greco-Roman wrestling bout Monday, but Riemer won.

of the Unified Team got a message from a Cuban — "keep your hands up" — in Olympic boxing.

The victorious Germans on the afternoon program were Mario Loch and Markus Beyer.

Raul Marquez of the United States overcame a bout of nerves and an awkward opponent as he rallied in the final round to keep American fighters undefeated.

Marquez trailed after one round to Nigeria's David Defagbon and was even after two before rallying in the third to take an 8-7 victory.

Loch, a silver-medalist at the 1991 European championships, won his 51-kilogram bout in the second round when Vichai Khadpo of Thailand could not continue because of a severe cut over his right eye.

Beyer had an easy time in his 71-kilogram bout, pouncing out a decision over Sillio Figola of New Zealand.

Arkadii Topaev of the Unified Team, a replacement for Israel Akopkikhian, European champion in 1989 and 1991, had the bad luck to draw world champion Juan Le-

mus of Cuba. He lost 11-0 and learned a hard lesson.

In the second round, Topaev was holding Lemus. He suddenly pulled away and turned his head toward the referee and dropped his hands.

Lemus hit him with a tremendous right. Topaev did not go down, but he obviously was hurt and was given a standing 8-count.

Flyweight Raul Gonzalez, recently added to the Cuban team, overcame a slow start for a 15-7 victory over Leszek Olszewski of Poland.

• In Greco-Roman wrestling, Dennis Koslowski made U.S. wrestling history, reaching the 100-kilogram finals with a 1-0 decision over Helger Hallik of Estonia.

Koslowski's fourth consecutive victory assured him of leaving Barcelona with no less than a silver medal. That would make him the first American wrestler to win two Olympic medals in Greco-Roman.

• In men's handball, the Unified Team, opening its defense of the gold medal won by the Soviets in 1988, outclassed Germany, 25-15.

Talantbraginovich Douchebsev blasted home seven goals, including three penalty throws, for the ex-Soviets, who led 12-7 at half-time.

Iceland, which replaced the 1988 bronze-medal-winning Yugoslav team that was banned by the United Nations, beat Brazil, 19-18.

Sweden, considered among the medal contenders, got seven goals from Pierre Thorsson and overwhelmed Czechoslovakia, 20-14, in a Group A preliminary round match. Sweden led 8-7 at half-time.

Dumitru Berbeco drilled home three penalties and combined with Ion Mocanu for nine tallies as Romania overturned a two-goal half-time deficit and held off Egypt, 22-21, in a Group B match.

• Sparse winds wiped out the opening day of the yacht-racing competition, but cleanup crews kept up their sweep of the courses after sailors complained of smelly and polluted waters.

• Australia, the defending Olympic champion, beat Canada 2-0 in their opening women's field hockey match.

Both sides squandered chances and missed a series of penalty corners as the unfancied Canadians, fifth and sixth in the last two Olympics, tried to close down the Australians defensively and then launch counter-attacks.

After a goalless first half, Liane Tooth, an Australian veteran of the 1988 and 1984 Olympics, scored from a penalty corner with a shot into the left corner in the 40th minute. Twenty minutes later, Australia's Juliet Haslam jabbed in a ball which the Canadian goalkeeper had left.

In a Group B game, Chang Eung scored twice as South Korea routed New Zealand, 5-0.

In Group A, two penalty strokes in each half helped Spain hold Germany to a 2-2 draw.

The world champion Dutch team made up a one-goal deficit to score a 2-1 over Britain.

(AP, Reuters, UPI, AFP)

## U.S. Defeats Kuwait in Soccer

The Associated Press

**ZARAGOZA, Spain** — The United States rallied from a half-time deficit on goals by Dario Brose, Manuel Lagos and Steve Snow, beating Kuwait, 3-1, in the Olympic soccer tournament.

The victory evened the Americans' record after they lost to Italy in the opening game. It also kept alive U.S. chances of advancing to the second round.

Kuwait now has lost to Poland and the U.S. team in the event for national under-23 squads.

Snow played a pivotal role after he was benched in the U.S. team's opening 2-1 loss to Italy. Snow had criticized Coach Lothar Osiander for not playing him against Italy, but he came on to help the United States control much of the action.

The Americans had many more shots in the penalty area and forced the Kuwaitis to surrender 10 corner kicks.

Kuwait went ahead on a goal by Ali Hadiyah. Brose tied it off an indirect free kick from the left of goalkeeper Fahaj Majidi. His twisting shot hit the top left corner of the net.

The Americans continued to press the attack, although Kuwait had several good chances because of sloppy play by the U.S. defense. Lagos got the go-ahead goal on a quick-developing play. He slid to send a left-footed kick into the unguarded net after Majidi had come out to stop a 2-on-1 break.

With the Kuwaitis moving forward trying to tie it, Snow sent a quick left-footed stab past a charging Majidi, who was just outside the penalty area. That clinched a victory the Americans had to have.

Colombia 1, Qatar 1: Ili Sabaddell, Spain, Mahmoud Soul scored with four minutes left to play to give Qatar the draw.

The result kept Qatar unbeaten. It had defeated Egypt, 1-0, in its first game. Colombia now has a draw and a loss.

Victor Aristizabal put Colombia ahead with a header in the 16th minute of the second half after a succession of missed and blocked shots by his team.

Then Qatar went on the attack and also had a succession of misses, including a missed header by Soul three minutes before he scored the tying goal from inside the penalty area.

### OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

#### Taxis Call Off Strike

Barcelona taxi unions called off a threatened strike Monday and 12 drivers ended a hunger strike after authorities agreed to let them through Olympic security cordons, Reuters reported.

Taxi unions said they had called off the strike after agreement with the city council for taxi stops to be established at the most popular sites of the Games.

The 12-man leadership of one union representing 2,000 of the city's 11,000 taxis also ended a hunger strike that began Thursday.

The drivers were angered by security precautions that had prevented them from approaching the busiest Olympic sites, where roads are blocked by policemen with pump-action shotguns. The drivers also said 2,000 official buses that take athletes, officials and journalists around the city were halting their daily take.

#### Afghans Not at Games

Afghanistan, still torn by violence after 14 years of civil war, has been unable to send competitors to the Barcelona Olympics, officials quoted by Reuters said Monday.

Michele Verdier, the spokeswoman for the International Olympic Committee, denied that Afghanistan was boycotting the Games but said it was represented only by the secretary-general of its Olympic committee, who marched in the opening ceremonies.

"The athletes are not boycotting," she said. "Due to war conditions they did not have time to prepare athletes to participate or to reach the necessary standard."

There has been widespread violence and fighting since Islamic guerrillas took power in April after a 14-year civil war against the former Soviet-backed government.

#### Panamanian Sells Tickets

The president of Panama's Olympic Committee was caught selling tickets outside the main stadium this weekend, Reuters reported from Barcelona.

The Spanish police said Monday that they had seized 300 tickets on Sunday for a variety of events from Meliton Sanchez Ribas, who insisted he was selling them at face value. They said it was not an arrestable offense.

A spokeswoman for the organizing committee said the International Olympic Committee had been informed and would decide what action to take.

The police said they have seized more than 3,000 Barcelona Games tickets in the past week from touts selling them at many times their official cost.

#### Russian Suspended

Russian Natalya Artyomova of Russia, the world No. 1 in the 1,500 meters last year, has been suspended after a positive dope test at an Oslo meet on July 4, Reuters reported.

An International Amateur Athletic Federation spokeswoman, Jayne Pearce, speaking from London, said Monday that Artyomova had been suspended pending a hearing by her national federation. She declined to say what drug was involved.

Artyomova, who has not been included in the Commonwealth of Independent States' Olympic team, missed the 1991 Tokyo world championships after declining to run in the national championships.

Pearce said the federation had also suspended Charity Opara, Clement Chukwu, Chioma Ajunwa, Tina Deagwan and Innocent Asonze of Nigeria after positive dope tests at their national championships on June 11.

The Japanese triple jumper Yoko Mochioke is suspended for three months after a positive test at the Japanese championships on June 14.

#### Mota to Keep Running

The Olympic marathon champion Rosa Mota said Monday that she would continue her running career despite injuries that forced her out of the Barcelona Games. The Associated Press reported from Oporto, Portugal.

Mota, considered one of the greatest women marathon runners ever, announced Sunday that she could not defend her Olympic title in Barcelona because of a nagging muscle injury.

"I don't feel like quitting this year," she said at a news conference in her hometown. "Despite my 34 years, I still feel strong and want to continue to run, with the will to run, the will to win."

Her record includes a world championship gold in 1987 and the 1988 Olympic gold. She was European champion in 1982, 1986 and 1990. Recently she has been plagued by injuries, which forced her to pull out of last year's World Championship in Tokyo and the London Marathon.

#### Lewis Likely for Relay

Even if Coach Mel Rosen will not say for certain, it appears Carl Lewis will run on the U.S. 400-meter relay team, The Associated Press reported.

"I'm sure Carl Lewis will be on the relay," Dennis Mitchell, the U.S. 100-meter champion and sprint team captain, said Monday. Mitchell said Rosen "is doing everything in his power to get Carl on."

Rosen has insisted he plans to use the first four finishers in the 100 meters at last month's Olympic trials as the relay team in all three rounds — the quarterfinals, semifinals and final — if all four are healthy and show fitness during the Games. That foursome is Mitchell, Mark Witherspoon, Leroy Burrell and Mike Marsh.

Lewis was sixth at the trials in the 100, and fourth in the 200 meters. Disappointed and dejected at his subpar performances, he did not immediately sign up for the relay team, for which he qualified as an alternate. Instead, he waited until three days later, Rosen said. Such a decision was supposed to be made at the trials, but Lewis said he was making himself available to the team if needed.

Lewis' late decision and his presence have created some disruptions in the 400 relay, just like the addition of Michael Johnson, the national 200-meter champion, to the 1,600-meter relay team has caused problems there.

Reportedly, there was much shouting, yelling and screaming between athletes and coaches during Sunday's 1,600-meter relay practice, with the athletes demanding to know who would run the final. Finally, they were told it would be Danny Everett, Quincy Watts, Johnson and Steve Lewis. Still, Rosen would not confirm it, saying the decision would not be made until Aug. 3.

#### A Boom at Hotels

Barcelona hotel owners have made a killing on the Olympics with a near sell-out of their 33,000 beds, according to city officials quoted by Reuters.

Eighty percent of rooms are occupied by officials, athletes, journalists and staff working on the Olympics, the officials said Monday.

City officials said that other visitors boosted the occupancy rate at hotels of all classes to 95 to 97 percent.

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# SPORTS OLYMPICS

## China's Fu Soars to Win Gold in Diving

By Ian Thomsen  
International Herald Tribune

BARCELONA — The world was turned around and up and down on Monday by a 13-year-old girl who leaped out over the city like a tumbling moon and disappeared into the water like a pebble.

Fu Mingxia will celebrate her 14th birthday next month by eating ice cream — "I like eating lots of ice cream," she said — and listening to Madonna. Fu, who sees her parents twice a year and doesn't know how they earn a living, who flings herself off of a three-story platform writing as if she's in a straitjacket and always, always frees her arms in time to silently break her fall, became the second youngest gold medalist in Olympic history.

[Fu is not the youngest champion, but she's close. The Associated Press reported.]

[She will be 14 on Aug. 16. The youngest woman to win a gold medal was Majorie Gestring of the United States, who was 13 years, 267 days old when she won in springboard diving in 1936. And an unknown boy who might have been as young as 7 was a coxswain on the winning Dutch pairs-with-cox shell in 1900.]

Fu's eight-dive total of 461.43 points from the 10-meter platform was almost 50 better than the total of the Russian silver medalist, Elena Mirochina, at 411.63. The same dynamics that have made gymnastic champions out of fringe adolescents brought out the best in Fu, who is not quite 5 feet tall (1.52 meters) nor 93 pounds (42 kilograms). Her size and coordination allow her to spin more easily than her elders. The Beijing diving school, where she has lived since she was 9, has toughened her with training sessions in driving rainstorms.

"The older you get, perhaps you gain a little more weight, and it is more difficult to dive," said Mirochina, 18. "It is more difficult for me to dive than it was four years ago."

The bronze medalist, Mary Ellen Clark of the United States, (401.91 points), at 29 diving in her first Olympics, was seated at the head table for a victory news conference when a mild disturbance arose in the audience. Amid dozens of middle-aged reporters sitting in classroom chairs walked Fu, shuffling down the aisle with her awkward equipment bag in front of her, moving toward the front of the room as if she was the new surprise teacher in an adult education classroom. She took a seat three places down from Clark, who has been diving for 22 years. Fu didn't even know how to swim when, at 8 years old, she was yanked out of a gymnastics program and taught to dive.

"If you see her practice, time and again, she just doesn't miss a lot," Clark said. But she declined to tie Fu's performance to her youth. "I should say that I am much better than when I was at 13 years old."

Fu, who won the six-dive preliminary on Sunday by more than 30 points, was in second place after the second and third dives Monday.

As the degree of difficulties increased, Fu's opponents thrashed about for the lesser medals. Clark held a 5-point lead for the silver when she toppled her entry, tumbling to fifth place with one dive left. Mirochina struck a back 1½-somersault, 3½-twist to surge past Fu's 15-year-old teammate, Jinhong Zhu, who landed her last attempt like a disabled plane to fall out of second place. Clark then struck a back 1½-somersault, 2½-twist to beat Zhu by 1.35 points.

"My nerves got the best of me," acknowledged Clark, no doubt aware, as was everyone else, of the contrast between her experience and that of the younger champion, whose lead grew with each of her final five dives.

"I think Fu set a new standard for the degree of difficulty," said Clark's coach, Ron O'Brien. "It's similar to Greg Louganis in 1983 and '84, when he brought it up to a new level. Her degree of difficulty gives her a 25-30 point advantage before the contest starts. So, if she misses a dive, she's still even with the field."

Sandwiched at the news conference between two trainers, Fu said her days were split between practice and schoolwork.

"I like looking at maps at school," she said. She has become the green symbol of China's 10-year commitment to the sport. Before 1984, China had never contended for an Olympic diving medal. This year, Chinese divers are favored to win three of the four gold medals, and by 1996 the country should move past Sweden (21 medals) into second place in Olympic diving history, though far behind the United States' 123 medals.

The Chinese study X-rays of wrists to predict which divers will mature to the proper dimensions. Soon Fu, who from the platform last year became the youngest women's world champion in any aquatic event, will be old enough to earn an average workers' salary. Her bonus for this gold medal has been reported as \$3,700.

At the full height of her childhood, which she can never capture again, Fu tip-toed to the edge of the board. With the city opening up to the left of her mountaintop perch, the pool below could not have been so intimidating. Not that she was ever intimidated. She held her breath, bent herself down and tossed herself off the side, the wind feathering her short black hair. The secret of her enormous success is that she appeared light enough, but for the wings, to fly out over the city, away.



Gary Hartman/Reuters

Tamas Darnyi of Hungary set a record in the 400-meter individual medley.

## Japan Declared Victor Over U.S.

By Sandra Bailey  
New York Times Service

BARCELONA — Twenty-three hours after the first serve, the result of the men's volleyball game between the United States and Japan could be recorded. But for the Americans, the finality was anything but welcome.

The International Volleyball Federation took away Monday a five-set victory scored by the U.S. men's team Sunday over Japan, ruling that the referee had failed to assess a required penalty point that would have given the Japanese the victory in the fourth set. Thus, Japan becomes an 8-15, 15-11, 15-10, 15-13 winner, leaving the Americans frustrated but not appreciably impeded in their quest for a third straight gold medal.

"I feel like someone has come into my home, stolen my property and violated me," said Scott Fortune, the captain of the U.S. team.

What happened was this: In the fourth set, with Japan having won the second and third sets after losing the first and leading by 14-13, the line judge gave a yellow card to American reserve Bob Samuelson, who was yelling at the official. The card was Samuelson's second in the game and, under international rules, should have brought with it a red card that requires assessment of a penalty point. That penalty point would have given the set to Japan, 15-13, and that would have been the match.

The red card was not assessed, according to the head of the volleyball federation, because the referee, Ramis Samedov of Azerbaijan, "didn't want to finish the match on a red card." Ruben Acosta of Mexico, the federation chief, called the brouhaha "regrettable" and said an inquiry would be conducted to ascertain whether "anything was behind" the referee's decision. He did not elaborate.

Rich Waininger, the U.S. team spokesman, had indicated initial uncertainty about whether a referee might have discretion in the issuance of a red card. And on Monday night, Waininger said he was still unclear.

"We're not looking to protest, but we're seeing what our options are," he said. "We're trying to settle down a little bit and catch our cool and see if anything can be done."

Sunday night, after the international federation made a preliminary ruling upholding Japan's protest of the result, Coach Seiji Oko indicated he could see no question about the call. "This silly thing should not happen at the Olympics," he said.

For his part, Samuelson said he was simply caught unaware.

"I did not realize that they assessed me a second yellow card, but it is something that I will have to deal with," he said. "There is nothing we can do about the decision except play hard the remainder of the Olympics."

"I think the decision will be used to fire our team up for the rest of the Olympics," Samuelson said. Firing up the team is a familiar role for Samuelson, who spends considerable time in matches yelling at himself and teammates, not to mention at officials. Samuelson was only on the court Sunday because starter Bryan Irie hurt his right knee early in the match, but since no decision has been made on whether Irie will be able to play Tuesday against Canada, Samuelson is likely to be back again.

## Morales Wins 100-M Butterfly, Unified Team Sets World Record

By Christine Brennan  
Washington Post Service

BARCELONA — After eight years of heartache, Pablo Morales, 27, finally won his gold medal on Monday, while after five months of fame, Anita Nall, 16, failed to win hers.

The first world record of the 1992 Olympic swimming competition was set when the Unified Team won the 4x200-meter freestyle relay in 7:11.95, breaking the mark of 7:12.51 set by the United States at the 1988 Olympic Games. The victory ended the United States' 32-year winning streak in the event.

Sweden was second on Monday and the U.S. team won the bronze.

The Unified Team's relay squad of Dmitri Lepikov, Vladimir Pychenko, Veniamin Vladimirovich and Evgeni Sadovoyi broke the world record to win gold in the final event of the evening.

Sweden's team — Christer Walin, Anders Holmertz, Tommy

Werner, Lars Frolander — finished in 7:15.51, and the U.S. team — Joseph Hudepohl, Mel Stewart, Jon Olsen, Doug Gjertsen — in 7:16.23.

Age and persistence were rewarded on the second day of the swimming competition. U.S. swimmers took their second and third gold medals of the Games when Morales won the 100-meter butterfly and Nicole Haislett made up for a poor performance the day before with a come-from-behind victory in the 200-meter freestyle.

Hungary captured its second swimming gold when Tamas Darnyi, the world-record holder, won the 400-meter individual medley over Eric Namesnik of the United States. Kyoko Iwasaki of Japan, 14, caught Nall in the last lap to win the 200 breaststroke. She ended up finishing third.

Morales, the world-record holder, who had quit the sport after just missing the 1988 U.S. Olympic team, returned to practice little

more than a year ago and capped his comeback with a stirring victory.

"Winning the gold medal is a dream come true," he said, "but in life we don't always realize our goals and things we dream about don't always come true, right?"

In 1984, at the Los Angeles Games, Morales broke his own world record — but lost the gold medal. West Germany's Michael Gross blew past him in the final 10 meters and stole the gold, with Morales settling for the silver.

He finished up at Stanford and tried for the 1988 team, only to end up third. Only two swimmers make the team in each individual event.

He won the 1992 U.S. Olympic trials in March, was named team co-captain and rolled right to the starting blocks in Barcelona. He got off well, held the lead by a quarter of a second at the turn and barely edged out Rafael Sosa of Poland, 53.32 to 53.35 seconds. Anthony Nesty of Surinam, the 1988 gold medalist, was third in 53.41.

"I had nothing left in the last few meters," he said.

The same could be said for Nall, who has been the darling of the swimming world since setting her world record of 2:25.35 at the trials. She held a huge lead throughout the four-lap race — it was a full second with 50 meters left — but Iwasaki, swimming in the lane beside her, caught her at the wall. Iwasaki's time was 2:26.65, an Olympic record. Li Lin of China snuck in for her second silver medal of the Games in 2:26.85. Nall dropped to third in 2:26.88.

"I was real excited to swim, I was training really well, but the time just wasn't there," Nall said. "Everyone has their bad swims. A second over your best time is not the end of the world. I think I got a little nervous before the race. I got a little tired at the end and couldn't hold it as I have in the past."

Said U.S. Olympic women's swimming coach Mark Schumbert: "I really think Anita needs more seasoning at this level. In the United States, she wins wire-to-wire. Obviously, she was really tired tonight."

But Nall had nothing but praise for the 14-year-old, born on the same day as she, two years later, who beat her.

"I've never seen her swim before," she said. "I think she's great. She's young yet. She must be a very strong little girl, and very, very, very fast."

Haislett earned the first U.S. women's gold medal by catching Franziska Van Almsick, the 15-year-old German sensation, at the finish.

"I redeemed myself and got my revenge," Haislett said, referring to a fourth-place finish on Sunday. "When I touched the wall, I didn't know if I'd won or not. I saw my time and my reaction was a mixture of exhilaration and complete happiness. The emotions kind of hit me; I cried a little bit and laughed and smiled."

Darnyi became the first man to retain the Olympic 400-meter individual medley title, holding off a dogged challenge by Namesnik. Luca Sacchi won the bronze.

Darnyi, unbeaten in individual medley in all the major championships he has entered since 1985, improved his own Olympic record by 0.52 seconds with a time of 4:14.23.

But the 25-year-old swimmer could not match the 4:12.36 world record he posted at the 1991 Perth world championships.



Pablo Morales leading the defending champion, Anthony Nesty, to win the 100-meter butterfly and complete his Olympic comeback.

## South Korea's Chun Breaks Lift Mark

BARCELONA — World champion Chun Byung Kwan of South Korea fought off two Chinese to win the Olympic bantamweight (56-kilogram) weight lifting crown on Monday.

Chun needed only one lift in the clean and jerk to defeat Iju Shoubin and Luo Jianming.

His jerk of 155 kilograms (341.7 pounds), for a total lift of 287.5, followed a dramatic match contest in which he took turns with Liu in breaking the Olympic record.

Liu and Luo both lifted a total of 277.5, but Liu took the silver on higher bodyweight.

Chun, a 22-year-old student who won the world title last year, added his gold to the silver medal he won in Seoul four years ago in the lower flyweight (53-kilogram) category.

But he failed in two attempts to clean and jerk 170 kilograms, which would have broken Bulgarian-born Naum Suleymanoglu's eight-year-old world record for total lift of 300.

Earlier, in a tense match contest, he watched the baby-faced Liu set an Olympic record of 130 kilograms, then equaled the mark himself with the following lift.

Chun went on to break the record a second time, comfortably hoisting 132.5 kilograms while Liu failed with his two last snatch attempts.

Liu, the snatch world record holder, improved with his silver medal on the bronze he won in Seoul.

After two days of the weightlifting competition, China has two silver medals and a bronze, while South Korea and Bulgaria have one gold each.

## China's Zhuang Wins Her 2d Judo Gold

BARCELONA — Zhuang Xiaoyan of China won her second gold medal in the open category at the world judo championships when she pinned Estrella Rodriguez of Cuba to win the women's over-72 kilogram heavyweight title Monday.

David Khakhalechvili of the Unified Team beat Japan's three-time world open champion, Naoya Ogawa, by an ippon to win the men's over-95 kilogram heavyweight title.

Earlier, Japan's Yoko Sakae pinned Poland's Beata Maksymow to win one of the two bronze medals in the women's heavyweight competition.

France's Natalie Lupino, third in the world open last year, threw down Germany's Claudia Weber to win the other.

## France's up-and-coming David Douillet came from behind to outpoint world silver medalist Frank Moreno of Cuba with an effective body drop with 10 seconds left to win one of the men's over-95 kg heavyweight bronze medals.

The other bronze went to Hungary's Imre Csosz when the world open bronze medalist outpointed Harry van Barneveld.



Nicole Haislett celebrating her victory in the 200-meter freestyle.

## 2 Russians Set Records In Shooting

BARCELONA — Russians took two shooting golds at the Games on Monday — both with Olympic record scores.

Marina Logvinenko, an army officer, broke the silence in the Catalan police academy range with a shriek and pumped the air with joy when she realized she had won the women's free pistol event with a score of 684.0 points.

"I couldn't compete in Los Angeles [because of a Soviet boycott], I failed in Seoul and so all those years of feeling bubbled up inside me just now," she said.

Earlier, a fellow officer, Yuri Fedkin, took the gold in the men's air rifle, establishing an Olympic record of 695.3 on a recently introduced smaller target.

"I had fairly serious hopes of winning here. I was nervous in the final but the noise, if anything, helped me," he said, referring to the cheers and clapping from the crowd that punctuated the tense 10-shot series.

Johann Riederer, a German telephone engineer, worked his way up the standings with each of his 10 shots but slipped back to third with his last round. Franck Badiou of France won the silver,



Marina Logvinenko, gold medalist in the women's free pistol.

with 691.9 points to Riederer's 691.7.

In the women's free pistol, where competitors fire two rapid series of five shots at a target revealed for just three seconds, Li Duihong of China won the silver medal, with 680 points, ahead of Dorzsuren Munkhbayar of Mongolia, with 679.

Mirela Skoko of Croatia was just one point off a perfect score in the final but was unable to catch the medalists and finished fourth. Asked whether he felt the medal was for him, Russia or the Unified Team, grouping athletes from former Soviet republics, Fedkin said: "The Unified Team, because we trained together."

Logvinenko, who wore a track suit with the old Soviet hammer-and-sickle emblem, had a different view: "Who is the medal for? Me, of course."

## Unified Team Takes a Wide Lead Over China in Men's Gymnastics

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BARCELONA — Vitali Chitchebo set the Unified Team on a virtually sure course for gold in the Olympic men's team gymnastics on Monday.

Chitchebo, the winner of two golds and a silver at this year's world championships, was leading — alone or jointly — in five of the six apparatuses after the compulsory exercises.

The team was already ahead of China after the second of the day's three sessions but Chitchebo stretched that lead to 2.625 points — a big gap in gymnastics — with polished performances in the evening.

He had three marks of 9.90, on the parallel bars, the floor and the rings — an apparatus he professes to dislike.

Chitchebo, who helped the former Soviet Union to win the team gold at last year's world championships in Indianapolis, also led the individual standings, which decide the qualifiers for Friday's all-around event.

Just behind was teammate Valeri Belenky who shared the high bar lead with Li Jing of China, the world silver medalist.

Like their Soviet forerunners, the Unified Team has almost an embarrassment of talent — five mem-

bers are present or past world champions.

The team's coaches will have their work cut out for them in deciding which two men go through to each apparatus final after team optional exercises on Wednesday.

Li Xiaoshuang contributed to China's dream of winning only its second Olympic team medal in history with 9.90 on the rings, a mark shared by veteran Andreas Wecker of Germany.

Japan, the bronze medalist at the Seoul Olympics four years ago was third at the end of the day.

Its top performer was Daisuke Nishikawa, a veteran of the last Games, who was seventh in the individual standings with a consistent all-around performance.

Germany was fourth and the United States was fifth.

Trent Dimas had the meet of his life on Monday and Dominici Minicucci turned in a solid performance to start the U.S. men's gymnastics team off strongly in the compulsory.

Dimas hit a 9.725 in his favorite event, the high bar, to tie for the morning's top score of 57.000 points. He had a 9.625 in the parallel bars, 9.575 in rings, 9.400 in the

vault, 9.350 in the pommel horse and 9.325 in the floor exercise.

"I couldn't ask for any more," Dimas said. "Today was the end of everything that I've trained so hard for."

"Compulsories is always my weakest. I had a great meet today. Everything just went boom, boom, boom."

Dimas's coach, Ed Burch, called the performance on the high bar almost perfect. He said it would have scored at least a 9.90 if Dimas had performed later in the day, when the judges are more inclined to hand out high marks.

In the evening session Scott Keswick moved to the lead for the Americans.

China held the lead after the morning session, but was overtaken by the Unified Team, Germany, which had been third, flip-flopped with Japan in the afternoon.

Valeri Belenki of the Unified Team was the leader after the afternoon session. Teammate Grigori Misutin was second and Limyao Guo of China was third.

The women take the spotlight again on Tuesday with the first medals being awarded after the optional team exercises. A close fight is expected between the Unified Team and the United States. (Reuters, AP)

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